FEBRUARY.
**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,**
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.,
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,551—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1889.

**CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.**
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...
" Napier Johnstone "—Square Bottle ...
" Glentromie"... ... ... ...
" Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ..
} Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| | Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | Friday, 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 1st Mar. |
| BL | PENINSULAR | 5500 | 1000 | H. Wyatt | 8th ,, |
| † | SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 15th ,, |
| BL | SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | C. H. Edwards | 22nd ,, |
| ML | ORIENTAL | 5500 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 29th ,, |
| * | ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 29th ,, |
| BL | PEKIN | 2940 | 600 | P. Harris | 5th Apr. |
| † | SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 12th ,, |
| BL | KAISER-I-HIND | 4029 | 700 | R. F. Briscoe | 19th ,, |
| * | ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 26th ,, |
| BL | GANGES | 4206 | 800 | T. J. Alderton | 3rd May. |
| † | SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 10th ,, |
| BL | PENINSULAR | 5500 | 1000 | H. Wyatt | 17th ,, |
| † | ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 21st ,, |

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.
* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.
In addition to the above, the followinz special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | On 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOKHARA | 2955 | 500 | W. J. Nantes | 30th Apr. |

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | On 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GANGES | 4206 | 800 | T. J. Alderton | 28th Feb. |
| NIZAM | 2735 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 14th Mar |
| CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | W. D. Mudie | 28th ,, |
| PESHAWUR | 3927 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 11th Apr. |
| SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 25th ,, |

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1889.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 240, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

| Steamer. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANILLA | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Mar. '89. | 10th Apr. 1889 |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Apr. '89. | 1st May ,, |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Apr. '89. | 20th May ,, |
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th May '89. | 10th June ,, |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail. |
|---|---|
| BISAGNO | On the 7th March, 1889. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1889.

### AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | P. Mersa | 4,200 | 600 | 5th Mar. |
| AMPHITRITE | L. Lonecich | 4,600 | 650 | 5th April. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger. | 4,600 | 650 | 5th May. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 300 | Rs. 200 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 380. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BERENICE | F. Egger | 3,500 | 550 | 25th Mar. |

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | F. Cossovich | 4,200 | 600 | 10th Mar. |
| PANDORA | G. Costanzo | 3,500 | 550 | 10th May. |

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PANDORA | G. Costanzo | 3,500 | 550 | 14th Mar. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 15th March, 1889, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

### CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO GENOA & MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander ALEXANDERSON will leave BOMBAY for GENOA & MARSEILLES, on or about 5th March. This steamer has splendid accommodation for first-class passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are on the upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Passengers can be booked through to London (Overland from Genoa or Marseilles) and will be landed with their luggage at the Customs at Genoa or Marseilles free of charge.
For Rates of Passage, Cabin, Plan, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th Feb.

### MACIVER LINE.

S. S. CHINA, Captain BILLINGE. This favourite Steamer will sail for Plymouth about the 5th March. Carries Doctor and Stewardess.
Special arrangements made for families. Liberal allowance of luggage granted.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Or to Wm. WATSON & Co.,
Apollo Street.
Bombay, 18th February, 1889.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th February, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 11 a.m., on 3rd March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th March, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 8th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th February, 1889. Agents.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP & RAILWAY COMPANIES.

FULL information as to this route from Hongkong to Canada, America, and Europe, may be obtained from the Undersigned who have been appointed Sub-Agents in Bombay, and will quote rates for Passage and Freight.
EWART LATHAM, & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE ACTION
### HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS,
OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced. Will produce a splendid rain-like spray, unequalled for watering Flowers in bloom. Throws a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.
(Most handy for keeping Tatties damp.)
Polished Brass, each, Rs. 6-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Waterproof Seamless, "Perfect." The best yet introduced. Regulation Size, per doz | Rs. 12 8 |
| Treacher's MATCH" Balls, best flannel covered undersewn. Regulation Size ..... per doz. | 8 8 |
| Treacher's "CHAMPION" Balls, best flannel covered undersewn ..... per doz. | 9 0 |

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### BULL-DOG LETTER CLIP.
HOLDS LIKE A VICE.

IS made of best steel, is of treble strength, and will last a lifetime, and is remarkably handy for holding notes, invoices, and papers of all sorts.
Each 4 as. Per dozen, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

### KEMP AND COMPANY'S CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
PREPARED with the Finest Trichinopoly Tobacco, Selected Specially for us, and have a Superb Flavour and Aroma, they are easy to draw and are unsurpassed by any in the Market.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Cheroots, Nobles, per box of 100 | 2 0 |
| ,, Dawsons, No. 1, per box of 100 | 2 0 |
| ,, Selected Mess, per box of 100 | 2 0 |
| Cigars, Kemp's Special, per box of 100 | 2 0 |
| ,, Kemp's No. 1, per box of 100 | 2 8 |
| ,, Kemp's Regalias, per box of 100 | 2 8 |

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

### OXFORD PHOTO FRAMES.
OF Superior English-make, well glazed complete with Elegant mounts of various shapes and finished with opal pins.
Size 12 by 10 for whole plate, per dozen Rs. 15.
,, 10 by 8 ,, half ,, ,, ,, 12.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

### STANDARD AERATED WATERS.
KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aërated Waters.
The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined, and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.
The Company bottle Aërated Waters both in patent glass stoppered, and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same. The following are the prices of the different beverages :—

| | Dozen. |
|---|---|
| Soda-water (5 grains per bottle) | Rs. 0 12 |
| Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia) | |
| Plain Aërated water | |
| Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia) | ,, 1 0 |
| Artificial Seltzer-water | |
| Lemonade | |
| Lithia Water | |
| Tonic-water | |
| Gingerale | |
| Gingerade | |
| Raspberryade | |
| Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return | ,, 2 0 |

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

£6,582,529
Has been paid in claims by the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
Since its Establishment
in
1857.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

# SHERRIES AND PORTS.

### SHERRIES.
(GONZALEZ, BYAS'S & CO.'S)

Our Sherries are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.
The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as especially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high class Wines.

| | CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality | 17 0 |
| EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine | 21 0 |
| PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use | 24 0 |
| VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine | 27 0 |
| OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry | 29 0 |
| GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine | 30 0 |
| MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale | 31 0 |
| SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice | 40 0 |

### PORTS.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

TREACHER & Co. have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the celebrated firm of Sandeman and Co., a sufficient indication of their very superior quality. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effect of the climate will find in these Wines excellent recuperating properties.

| | Quarts. Rs. a. | Pints. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character | 35 0 | 19 0 |
| FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled | 28 0 | 15 0 |
| OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price | 20 0 | ... |

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

## NAPIER JOHNSTONE,

## BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| "VERY SUPERIOR." | Rs. 20 0 | "LONDON PARTICULARS." | Rs. 30 0 |
| "PALE DRY." | ,, 22 0 | "RICH OLD BOAL" | ,, 38 8 |
| "SPECIALLY SELECTED." | ,, 24 0 | "VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL" | ,, 43 0 |
| "EAST INDIA." | ,, 30 0 | "GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS." | ,, 50 0 |

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

## RATANJI MERWANJI CHEESGUR & CO.
SHIP-CHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
SUPPLIERS OF PUBLIC-WORKS, MUNICIPALITIES & RAILWAY REQUISITES,
DEALERS IN
COTTON MILLS, GINS, AND PRESS STORES, &c., &c.

SOLE SUB AGENTS for ANTI-OXIDE and ANTI-FOULING Composition of Latest improvement, which has been so largely used both in EUROPE and COLONIES, for Painting Ships' bottoms.
All up-country orders shall have our best and prompt attention.
RATANJI MERWANJI CHEESGUR & CO.,
219,221 ABDOOL RAHAMON STREET.

## PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
*N.B.*—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

## GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
### THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

## MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
### WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—
*Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—*

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face | 15 |
| The Keyless Lever, medium size Watch do. do. | 22 |
| The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers | 35 |
| The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance | 50 |
| The same works in Hunting case | 60 |
| The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case | 85 |
| The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month | 140 |
| The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front | 250 |
| The same as foregoing, in Hunting case | 280 |
| The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ¼ minute per month | 375 |
| The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case | 420 |

## MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1, East Street.

## EDINA WHISKY.
VERY OLD AND PURE.
Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

## KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

## A. L & W.'S.
### NEW "TROPICAL" FLANNELS
FOR
### SHIRTS OR SLEEPING SUITS.

THIS beautiful material is very Cool in the Wear, unshrinkable and moderate in price. Messrs. A. L. and W. will forward patterns and easy self-measurement forms on application.

## ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
Estd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. in 1870.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY.
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.
## P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

## HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

## THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

### COTTON SOCKS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Rough Brown Cotton Socks ... Per doz. | 6 12 |
| Fine Brown Cotton Socks ... ,, | 8 8 |
| Extra Super ,, ... ,, | 11 8 |
| Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ... ,, | 13 8 |
| Brown Cotton, plain stripes ... ,, | 15 8 |
| Light Colours, fancy stripes ... ,, | 22 8 |
| Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool ... ,, | 23 8 |

### DRESS SOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Black spun, equal to best silk Embroidered ... Per pair, | 4 8 |
| Plain Colours Do. ... ,, | 3 8 |
| Fancy Stripes Do. ... ,, | 3 8 |
| Best Black Silk Embroidered ... ,, | 8 8 |
| Fancy Stripes Do. ... ,, | 10 8 |

### MERINO SOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine Merino, assorted colours ... Per doz. | 15 8 |
| Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comportable Sock ... ,, | 22 8 |
| Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid sock ... ,, | 30 0 |
| Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article ,, | 20 0 |
| Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes ,, | 18 8 |
| Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool ,, | 25 0 |
| Hand Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting ,, | 30 0 |

### KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made Per pair | 3 12 |
| Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article ,, | 4 8 |
| Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made ,, | 3 12 |
| Navy Cotton ,, | 3 8 |

### UNDERVESTS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather ... 6 for | 12 0 |
| Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ... 6 for | 30 0 |
| Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating ... each | 7 8 |
| Summer Merino Vests ... ... ... 6 for | 39 0 |
| Stout Merino Vests for English wear ... 6 for | 39 0 |
| Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves 6 for | 45 0 |
| Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm ... 6 for | 39 0 |

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

### UNDERPANTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gauze Merino Pants, very fine... ... 6 for | 33 0 |
| Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating ...Per pair | 10 8 |
| Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino ... ... ... ... ... 6 for | 33 0 |
| Stout Merino, for English wear ... ... 6 for | 39 0 |
| Stout Brown Merino Pants ... ... 6 for | 51 0 |
| Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ... 6 for | 39 0 |

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

### CARDIGAN JACKETS

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... ... ...Rs. 10 8 and 12 0
Warm Mufflers ... ... ... ,, 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches ; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## GAIETY THEATRE.

BOMBAY.

Lessee, Director & Sole Proprietor...MR. H. STANLEY.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

COMMENCING

SATURDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1889.

GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES

OF

HARRY STANLEY'S

OPERA BOUFFE AND PANTOMIME COMPANY,

Who will appear

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2ND,

In the beautiful Opera, in 3 Acts of

M LA ASCOTT E

THE LUCK BRINGER.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Navy, Military and Volunteers in Uniform, Half Price to Pit and Stalls only.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

Box Office at Soundy's Music Warehouse, where Plan can be seen and Seats secured for the season or for any night during the season.

## NOVELTY THEATRE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

THE BOMBAY HUNT,

AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL,

"DANDY DICK"

Will have another trial

ON FRIDAY, THE 1st MARCH, AT 9-30 P.M,

Cast as before.

Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

The Curtain will rise at 9-30 p.m.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

## NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE GREAT EVENT.

SATURDAY Next, MARCH 2nd,

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE

OF

HUDSON'S NEW SURPRISE PARTY

FANTASTIC FURIOUS FUN-MAKERS.

A combination of acknowledged Star Artists. Presenting a Picturesque Entertainment, designed to delight the eye and enchant the ear. Musical Dainties dished up by Hudson and Party, and swallowed with repeated cries for more. All the delights of mellifluous melody blended with the charm of Elegant Song and Dance. Audience rivetted.

SUCCESS A MATTER OF COURSE.

Admission Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas.

Reserved seats may now be secured at SOUNDY & Co. Doors open 8-15; Smiling begins 9 p.m.

C. S. SANDERSON, Business Agent.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S FIRST EXHIBITION of OIL and WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS, &c., will open in the Secretariat, Front Entrance, on MONDAY, February 18th, when H. E. LORD REAY will open the Exhibition formally at 5 p.m., precisely.

Doors open on MONDAY at 4-45 p.m., following days at 8 a.m.

Refreshments will be supplied by PELITI from 4-30 to 6 p.m every day.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Members free.

Season Ticket .....Rs. 3

Single Admission ..... 1.

☞ To prevent disappointment Members are requested to observe that their Tickets are not transferable, and admit only the Members personally.

More Members who have not yet been supplied with Tickets, can get them (on payment of subscription (if unpaid) at the door.

BASEL MISSION (BALMATHA) DAMASK TABLE LINEN are used by the Principal Clubs and Mess-houses in India. Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

CONTRACT FOR PROVISIONS TO HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned Articles to any of Her Majesty's Ships, at Bombay :—

Fresh Beef, Vegetables, Soft Bread, Bullocks, Sheep, Fodder.

Tenders will be received until Noon on the 4th March, 1889, and must be made on the proper Forms, which may be obtained, with any further information, from H. M. S. Garnet.

Right is reserved to reject any or all the Tenders.

SENIOR NAVAL OFFICER.

Bombay, 26th February, 1889.

CATHOLIC LENDING LIBRARY,

33, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS INCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE.

| Weekly Newspapers. | Mail day's Post. | Thursday's Post. | Monday's Post. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| * Bombay Catholic Examiner | 10 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 |
| Catholic Times and Opinion.. | 10 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 |
| Illustrated Catholic America | 16 0 | 12 8 | 9 0 |
| London Tablet | 22 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 |
| Weekly Register | 14 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 |

| Monthly Periodicals and Reviews. | On Receipt. | One Week after Receipt. | Three Weeks after Receipt. |
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| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Ave Maria | 13 0 | 9 0 | 6 0 |
| Catholic Missions | 3 0 | 2 8 | 2 0 |
| Catholic Fireside | 1 8 | 1 0 | 0 12 |
| Catholic World | 15 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 |
| Dublin Review (Quarterly)... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 9 0 |
| Irish Monthly | 5 0 | 4 0 | 3 0 |
| Lamp | 5 0 | 4 0 | 3 0 |
| Merry England | 9 0 | 8 0 | 5 8 |
| Month | 15 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 |

Mail Day's post carries papers on arrival of the English mail.

Thursday's post carries papers three days after receipt.

Monday's post carries papers one week after receipt.

* This Bombay paper is supplied on Fridays, Mondays, or Thursdays at Rs. 10, Rs. 8, or Rs. 6.

The *Bombay Gazette* and the above papers and PERIODICALS are also lent for PERUSAL in Bombay through Library messengers at moderate rates of subscription. Prospectus on application.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of GULAMALI MULA ADAMJI, JIWANJI MULA ADAMJI, SARAFALI HYDARJI, and GULAMALI HYDERALI, all of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitants, who lately traded as Provision and General Merchants in Bombay, under the name, style and firm of GULAMALI JIWANJI and COMPANY; at Rangoon, under the name, style and firm of BADRUDIN MAHOMEDALI; and at Deolali, under the name, style and firm of MAHOMEDALI SARAFALI; adjudged insolvents.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of Abdula Haji Dawood and Dinsha Pestonji Batha, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Gulamali Mula Adamji, Jiwanji Mula Adamji, Sarafali Hyderji and Gulamali Hyderali, verified by the declaration of the said Abdoola Haji Dawood and Dinsha Pestonji Batha, declared on solemn affirmation and oath respectively, and filed in this Honorable Court on the Twentieth day of February, instant, and whereas the said Gulamali Mula Adamji, Jiwanji Mula Adamji, Sarafali Hyderji and Gulamali Hyderali, have been this day, duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, and that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honorable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 21st day of February, 1889.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 26th day of February, 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage

# SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship Tournament. Entries will be received up to 2nd March.—W. MURRAY, Hony. Secy., Lawn-Tennis.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 16 Lamps; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET.—Large and Well-furnished Bungalow, Cragie Burn, Matheran, for the Hot Season 1889.—Apply to "DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co."

TO LET from 1st March.—Comfortable Suite of 7 Rooms with Cookroom. Stabling and Servants' Quarters. Rs. 75. Apply at KHUSROO LODGE, Nesbit Road.

BANDORA HILL.—TO LET, Comfortable House facing the Sea, suitable for Married Couple or Two Bachelors. Has good Stabling and Tennis Court. Rent Rs. 75.—Address "ELMSWOOD," care of this paper.

NATURAL FLOWERS and FERNS in Paper Shades at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

VICTORIA FOR SALE.—Continental make, C-Springs, most comfortable. Had very little use. —Apply to "Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

OUR TEA SET of 27 Pieces for Rs. 6-14, has become a general favourite, all who see it like it, any broken pieces may always be replaced for a mere trifle. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—A Gray Arab PONY, 13-3, 4 years, very fast trotter and very quiet to ride, believed perfectly sound. Price Rs. 200 nett.—Apply to "R. B.," care of this paper.

CIGARS! CIGARS! The Best Trichinopoly Cigars, nice flavour, Java Rs. 3, per box of 100; Beehives, Rs. 2-4; Thompson, Rs. 2-2; Noble, Rs. 2-0.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

AN ENGLISHMAN, Good Correspondent, with spare time, (10 a.m. to 3 p.m.) seeks employment, moderate salary.—"CLERICUS," care of this paper.

ENGAGEMENT WANTED by English Nurse for passage home. Can be well recommended, good sailer.—Apply to "A. M.," care of Post Office, Malabar Hill.

WANTED.—A NATIVE GENTLEMAN, perfectly Competent to correspond in English, possessing a decent knowledge of Law and Administrative Experience and able to Devote his whole time. Age about 35. Apply to "X.," care of this Office.

WANTED.—At once HEAD COOK, for the Royal Artillery Mess, Colaba, to provide his own Assistants. Wages Rs. 45 per mensem. Apply to the SECRETARY, R. A. Mess, Colaba.

WANTED.—An HOUSE WIFE, who can make herself generally useful. Should be Honest and Respectable.—Apply to "A.," care of this Paper.

REASONABLE and Good LODGINGS for a Family in an Airy House in Byculla. Apply to "CLARE," care of this office.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

"RIPON" HOTEL.—Renovation and Decorations just Completed, and is Now Open. No Expense and trouble have been spared to make it the most Comfortable and Home-like Hotel in Mahableshwar.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL Co., Ld. —FOR SALE, six Lap Machines and eighteen Looms. Can be seen working at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street, Fort.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, at moderate prices.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co, Sole Agents.

POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents.—PHIPSON and Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLE FOR SALE, 7 shots, sighted to 400 yards, good as new, Rs. 70. Apply to "J.," care of *Gazette* office.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day three kinds of Ices, Wines and Spirits, Oilmanstores, Preserved provisions, Ham, Bacon, and Cheese, MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Rs. 22, Rs. 24. A remarkably cheap, Black Canvas Trunk, Copper Rivettes, Iron Bands, Straps, and good Lever Lock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cowlishaw's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

# NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February, 1889, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 21st Jan., 1889.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

ANGLO INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that AN ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 1888, of Rs. 3 per share, has been declared, and made payable on and after the 27th inst., on production of Share Certificates, at the Company's Office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,

P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.

73, Apollo Street, Bombay, 21st Feb. 1889.

BOMBAY RACES, 1889.

AT the forthcoming Races the following rates will be CHARGED for TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURES, viz. :—

To Subscribers of Rs. 25 a free Ticket, to admit one Lady and one Gentleman.

Additional Tickets to Subscribers Rs. 5 per day.

Carriage enclosures do. Rs. 5 per day.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Grand Stand Ring and Paddock Rs. 30 for the Season.

Day Ticket, Rs. 7 per day.

Carriage Enclosure, Rs. 7 per day.

Early application for tickets to be made by Subscribers to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla. No Tickets will be issued after the 28th February, excepting day Tickets.

TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

Gentlemen who are desirous of subscribing to the races and who have not had the opportunity of seeing subscription lists in Circulation, will kindly send their names with their Subscription to the Office W. I. T. Club, 32, Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

5th February, 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY

INCLUDING THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF HARIHAR BEERURU SECTION OF THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.

THE Northern Section of the extension of the Mysore State Railway, HARIHAR to BEERURU will be OPEN for all kinds of traffic on and after THURSDAY, 21st February, 1889.

JAS. CRAICK,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 18th February, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 1,100 tons of Moulmein Teak squared Log Timber, under four separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications, and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber," delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire) WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,0 0 or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st Feb. 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number of lots of ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Work Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within One Month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfillment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th, February, 1889.

THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st March 1889, the line from JHANSI to GWALIOR will (subject to the sanction of Government of India) be opened for public traffic of every description, and on the same date the SINDIA STATE RAILWAY (between GWALIOR and AGRA) will be taken over from Government and will be worked in future as part of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY system.

This Company's passenger trains will run daily between TUNDLA and JHANSI connecting at the latter place with the through service of the INDIAN MIDLAND and GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAYS between CAWNPORE and BOMBAY via JHANSI and ITARSI, and the attention of the public is invited to the advantages which this Railway offers in the shortest and most direct route to BOMBAY from TUNDLA, AGRA, CAWNPORE and other parts of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Through single journey fares to BOMBAY from AGRA or CAWNPORE.

| First Class. | Second Class. |
|---|---|
| Rs. 52 6 0 | Rs. 26 3 0 |

Also on the 15th February 1889, the section of the line between BANDA and MANIKPUR (on the E. I. R.) will be opened for public traffic of every description.

Time and Fares, Notices and Book of General Rules and Rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., with the Goods Tariff and Classification of Goods will be published shortly.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Jhansi, 12th February 1889.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY,

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN FARES AND RATES TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

ON and from the 1st March 1889, the Passengers' Fares and Coaching and Goods rates between Bombay and the undermentioned Junction stations will be reduced as below :—

REVISED COACHING FARES AND RATES.

| Between Bombay and :— | Single Tickets. | | Return Tickets. | Luggage per Maund. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class | 2nd Class | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Agra Fort and *via* Agra Fort | 52 6 | 26 3 | 52 6 | 6 8½ |
| Agra Cantonment and *via* Agra Cantonment | 52 5 | 26 3 | 52 6 | 6 8½ |
| Hathras Road and *via* Hathras Road | 52 6 | 26 3 | 52 6 | 6 8½ |
| Delhi and *via* Delhi, Ferozepore Cantonment and *via* Ferozepore Cantonment | 56 7 / 71 3 | 28 6 / 36 4 | .. / ... | .. / .. |

REVISED GOODS RATES.

| Between *any* Station in Bombay and | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. Per 100 mds. | Rs. a. p. Per 100 mds. | Rs. a. p. Per 100 mds. |
| Cawnpore | 161 15 8 | 230 11 8 | 348 7 0 |
| *Via* Cawnpore | 159 14 4 | 228 10 4 | 346 5 8 |
| *Via* Hathras Road | Per md. 1 9 7 | Per md. 2 4 7 | ... |
| Agra Fort | .. | 2 4 11 | .. |
| *Via* Agra | .. | 2 4 7 | ... |
| *Via* Agra Cantonment | ... | 2 4 7 | .. |

*N.B.*—All other rates remain unaltered.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th February 1889.

HURJEEMULL AND CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS,

HAVE always on hand all kind of Jeweller Cashmere Shawls, Rampore Chudders, Poolkaries, and many other Indian Goods. Our revised price-lists of our stock to be had free by post.

Address: RAMPART ROW and MEADOW STREET, Bombay.

# BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE, STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
REST..... „ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWALS. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | $7,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | $4,000,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS | $7,500,000 |

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| Haut Canon | „ 15 0 | „ — |
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| Carlowitz | Rs. 13 0 | „ 15 0 |

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

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| St. Julien, Star Label | Rs. — | Rs. 11 0 |
| „ Red Bar | „ 12 0 | „ 14 0 |
| Chateau Larose | „ 20 0 | „ 22 0 |
| Chateau Mouton | „ 32 0 | „ 34 0 |
| Haut Sauterne | „ 29 | „ 31 0 |

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| R. Montrose *** | Rs. 18 0 | „ — |
| F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy | „ 21 0 | „ — |
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| Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules | „ 30 0 | „ — |
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£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,

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# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club, 6 p.m.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Wivenhoe, (s), from Shields ; and Huntingdon (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—King Arthur (s), for Aden and Jedda ; and Hiate Esperance, Mozambique and Quillimaine.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. China left the dock on Monday and the s.s. King Arthur yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Dragoman, s.s. Ganges, and s.s. Warora entered the dock on Monday.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.—The medical officer in Bombay of the Standard Life Office is Dr. W K. Hatch and not Dr. Baker, as stated in Mr. T. Lidbetter's letter yesterday. It should also be stated that the date of the Johnson vs. Shedder case was 1801 and 1802 and not 1881-82.

MARRIAGE PRESENTS.—On Sunday afternoon last, on the occasion of the celebration of the marriage of Fazulbhoy, second son of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, presents of shawls and dresses of honour were made to the bridegroom's father on behalf of His Highness the Nawab of Joonagurh by his Highness's Bombay agent, Mr. Moonsookhram Soorujram.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay is to be held this evening in the rooms of the Society, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the business specified in Rule 11 ; and Dr. W. Dymock, the retiring president, will deliver his presidential address on "India as a Field for Anthropological Research."

THREE MONTHS FOR LOITERING ON THE FOOTPATH.—Abdool Hajee, who is a reputed thief, was yesterday charged by Inspector Jones before Mr. P. Ryan with being found loitering on Sunday night at Coombarwarra and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself. The accused, on admitting his previous convictions and on failing to find the necessary assurance for his future good behaviour, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED IN A CISTERN.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Mahaluxmi respecting the death of a child, aged 2 years, named Crishna Mahadoo, the son of a Malee named Mahadoo, living in the compound of Mr. Thackersey Mooljee's premises at that locality. On Monday afternoon deceased while playing in the garden compound fell unperceived into an iron cistern containing 2½ feet of water used for watering the garden and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THE MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND-TAND.—The following programme of music will be played by B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand evening, commencing at 5-45 :—

Overture ...Le Macon .....Auber.
Quadrille ...Pantomime.....C. Coote.
Selection ....La Dame Blanche.....Boeldiece.
Valse .....The Yeomen of the Guard..Sir A. Sullivan.
Fest March..From Tannhauser.....Wagner.
Mazurka ....Lalla Rookh ... .....Ettling.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE MILITARY ORPHANAGE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The final rehearsal of the annual musical entertainment by the pupils of the Military Orphanage was held on Sunday afternoon. Among those present were the Hon. K. T. Telang, Risaldar Rup Singh, Native A.-D.-C. to the Governor, Mr. Maniram Rupsingh, L.C.E., Dr. D. R. Khote, and Mr. A. M. Athawankar, B.A. The party was quite satisfied with the singing and performance of the orphans. It was then determined to hold the annual general meeting on Sunday next at 4 p. m. at Nanashankar Shet's Hall, Palaw Road, Girgaum.

THE KHOJA PARTITION SUIT.—Yesterday at a sitting of the Appeal Court the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley resumed the hearing of the appeal from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine in the suit brought by Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy against his father, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and his minor brother, Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy, for a partition of ancestral property. The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for Ahmedbhoy, the appellant and first defendant ; Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for Cassumbhoy, the plaintiff and first respondent. Mr. Latham read further evidence and documents produced before the court below. The learned counsel had not concluded his address at the rising of the court.

THEFT BY A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—John Rose, who is described as a European having no fixed place of residence, was yesterday charged by Inspector Holdway before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, a blanket, looking glass, a hair brush, a brass and chain locket and 15 annas in cash, valued altogether at Rs. 28-12-0 from the house of William Edward Corsey at DeLisle Road on the 18th instant. W. E. Corsey in his evidence stated that about a fortnight ago he allowed the accused, who was destitute, to sleep on his verandah and gave him food. At 8 a.m. the following morning he went to his work, looking the door of his room with a padlock and taking the key with him. At 6 p.m. on the same day he returned and found the lock on his door hanging by the staple, and on going inside he missed the articles reported. He at once made a report to the police. Before going to his work the man Rose asked him for a loaf of bread and a cup of tea, which he got and left. On Sunday Rose, who was brought to him by the police, had on a white drill-coat and trousers, which he identified as a portion of his missing property. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT WITH A HATCHET.—A Mahratta pensioner of the 13th Bombay Native Infantry, named Rowjee Wamonjee Kuddum, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with assaulting Rama Wittoo, a mill muccadum, and his two wives, named Bhickee and Crishnee, with a hatchet on the 2nd instant. It appears that Rowjee went to the chawl at Tardeo, where Rama Wittoo and his two wives lived, and without any apparent reason made a savage attack upon them with the hatchet, and then, before any assistance came, or before he could be arrested, made off. Wittoo suffered most, for he was seriously cut on the head, on the left cheek bone, and on his left leg. Bhickee was wounded on the forehead, and Crishnee on the left check bone. They were all so severely wounded in fact that they had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital The accused Rowjee, who lived in the same chawl as the persons he assaulted, it seems, had had about two hours previous to the assault an altercation with Rama Wittoo's wives, but left to return, when Rama got home about nine o'clock. It also seems that several people living in the chawl heard the shouting and saw part of the struggle, but did not make any attempt to put a stop to Rowjee's murderous attack and arrest him, so that it was an easy matter for him to make his escape. When the matter was reported to the police, however, a search was made for the accused, but he managed to baffle his pursuers until Friday last, when he was caught at Malwan, in the Ratnagherry Zilla, and brought down to Bombay yesterday morning under a police escort. On the application of Mr. Sweeney, the magistrate adjourned the further hearing of the case in order to enable the police to institute further inquiries into the matter.

## ATHLETIC CLUB, Y. M. C. A.

### LAWN-TENINS TOURNAMENT.

SINGLES.

Results of Semi-finals.

Clark + 2 bis beat Lane, scr.: 2·6, 6·3, 6·0
Harrington — ½ 15 ,, Reed + ½ 15 : 6·0, 6·4

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

## BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Society was held on Monday, the 25th instant. Present :—The Hon. Sir R. West, president in the chair. The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott ; Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik ; J. Westlake ; J. MacDonald ; Yeshwant M. Kelkar ; E. Wimbridge ; Jamsetjee Jeewanjee Mody ; Narotamdas Gowardhandas ; M. H. Nazar ; A. H. Nazar ; Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana ; Dr. De Monte ; Lieut. T. R. A. G. Montgomery ; Dr. Coutinho ; the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and Dr. P. Peterson, honorary secretary.

The honorary secretary laid before the meeting the annual report and accounts for 1888 :—

MEMBERS.—*Resident.* During the year under review 61 gentlemen were elected members of the Society ; 9 during the first half and 52 during the 2nd, after the reduction in the rate of subscription effected in July last. Ten withdrew, 3 died, and 2 having left Bombay were transferred to the list of non-resident members. The total number of members therefore at the close of the year was 179, including 11 life-members ; of these 20 are absent from India. *Non-Resident.*—Six new members were elected, 2 were transferred from the list of resident-members, and 2 resigned leaving on the roll at the end of the year 62 members including 1 life-member. Of these 5 are absent from India.

OBITUARY.—The Society have to announce with regret the loss by death of the following members :—John McLeod Campell, Esq., C. S. ; N. Spencer, Esq. ; and Dr. P. F. Gomes.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.—The following papers were read at meetings of the Society during the year:—New Asoka Inscriptions, by M. Emile Senart. Memoir of Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraji, by Javerilal U. Yajnik, Esq. Six unpublished Valabhi Inscriptions, by the late Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraji, communicated by Dr. Peterson and M. Dillon and the Inquisition of Goa, by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha.

LIBRARY.—The issues of books during 1888 were 12,918 volumes of new works, including periodicals and newspapers, and 6,382 volumes of old books. The issues during 1887 were 14,910 volumes of the former and 6,318 of the latter. The average daily issue, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, was 42 volumes of the new and 21 of old books. The additions to the library during the year comprise in all 614 volumes ; 427 of which are purchases and 187 presentations.

PURCHASE OF NEW BOOKS.—The number of new books purchased during the year was 383 works in 427 volumes, against 631 works in 719 volumes purchased in 1887.

PRESENTS OF BOOKS.—153 works in 187 volumes, were presented to the Society compared, with 191 works in 229 volumes presented in 1887, the donors being chiefly the Government of Bombay, the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India, the Governments of Madras, the Punjab, and the N.-W. Provinces, and individual authors.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—The newspapers and periodicals subscribed for and presented to the Society during 1888 were :—Literary Monthlies, 9 ; Illustrated, 10 ; Scientific, 33 ; General, 5 ; Reviews 9 ; English Newspapers, 16 ; English and French Registers, Army Lists and Directories, 14 ; Foreign Literary and Scientific Periodicals, 21 ; American Literary and Scientific Periodicals, 11 ; Indian Newspapers, 18 ; Indian Journals, Reviews, &c., 24 ; and a Parsee Newspaper, 1.

MUSEUM.—Altogether 90 coins were acquired for the coin-cabinet during 1888. Only three of these were purchased, the remainder being presentations. Among the coins presented, there are 78 silver, 7 gold and 2 copper ; while the three purchased are silver. The following is a descriptive list :—Presented by F. S. Lely, Esq., C. S., Administrator, Porebunder—30 silver modern Persian, 18 silver Later Gupta, 6 silver gadhia, and 6 silver Indo-Portuguese found at Porebunder. Presented by the Bombay Government—1 silver of Firuksir, ½ Rupee of Aurangzeeb, 1 silver of Allumgir, ½ Rupee of Shah Allam, 2 silver of Shah Allam, 1 silver of Aurangzeeb, 2 silver of Shah Jehan, 1 silver of Mahamad Shah found in the Ahmedabad district. 1 silver Persian, 1 silver of Aurangzeeb, 1 silver of Mahamad Shah, 1 silver of Shah Allam and 1 silver of Firuksir, found at Karachi, 1 gold hun from the Poona district, 1 silver gadhia, 1 copper of Mahamad Shah, and 1 copper of Ahmed Shah, found in the Nassik district. 1 gold mohur of Aurangzeeb, and 1 gold mohur of Shah Jehan, found in the Khandeish district, 1 gold hun from Satara, 1 gold mohur of Aurangzeeb from the Kaira District. 1 silver coin, being later imitation of the coins of Shah Allam, by the East India Company from Bijapore. Presented by the Resident at Hyderabad—1 gold hun from the Amraoti district, 1 silver of Aurangzeeb from Amraoti district and 1 gold mohur of Akbar from Amraoti district. Purchased from the Collector of Ahmedabad, two silver coins of Ahmed Shah, found in the Ahmedabad district. Purchased from the Collector of Surat, 1 silver coin bearing the Inscription "Ferdin III, Hispan et Ind Rex, dated 1815 ."

ACCOUNTS.—The subscriptions collected during 1888, including Rs. 346-4 on account of arrears, amounted to Rs. 9,129-10-10. The balance to the credit of the Society at the end of the year was Rs. 647-7-11, and the arrears of subscription Rs. 854-2-8. The amount due to Messrs. Trubner & Co., at the end of the year was £189-3-8, which has since been remitted. The invested funds of the Society amount to Rs. 7,600.

REDUCTION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS OF RESIDENT MEMBERS.—The rate of subscription of resident-members has been reduced from Rs. 75 to Rs. 50 a year, and the amount to be compounded for life as resident-member from Rs. 600 to Rs. 500. These alterations were passed at the meetings of the Society held respectively on 16th July and 18th December 1888.

The report and the accounts were adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee for 1889 :—

Committee of Management.—President—The Hon. Sir R. West, K. C.I.E.

Vice-President.—Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I. ; C. E. Fox, Esq., M. A. ; the Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E. ; and the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.

Members.—Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, and Kharsetjee R. Kama, Drs. Atmaram Pandurang and J. Gerson da Cunha, Mr. J. Westlake, Drs. D. McDonald and Edith Pechey, M.D. ; Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, Messrs. W. E. Hart, J Griffiths, and G. W. Forrest, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan and Senhor Do Canto.

Honorary Secretary.—Dr. P. Peterson.

Joint Honorary Secretary—Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik.

Honorary Auditors.—Mr. J B Vacha, Rao Bahadoor Yeshwant M. Kelkar.

At the conclusion of the annual meeting the ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held, at which Dr. Peterson read the following paper entitled the "Nyayabindhutika, of Dharmottara, a Buddhist work on Logic."

The first of the four manuscripts which I wish to show to the Society to-day, belongs to the palm-leaf collection preserved in the temple of Santinath, Cambay. An account of its discovery will be found in my third report, p. 33. It is dated Samvat 1229 A. D. 1173, and is therefore itself more than seven hundred years old. It purports, according to the statement in the colophon, to contain a copy of a commentary (tika) on a work entitled the Nyayabindu or "Drop of Logic," and to be the work of one Dharmottara. Dharmottara's very name had as good as perished in his own country. But from the Tibetan "Tandjur" it was known to European scholars, that a teacher so called had been illustrious in Buddhist annals, as perhaps the founder, certainly a great professor, of the Santrantika school. The Tandjur is, as you know, a compilation in Tibetan of all sorts of literary works, written mostly by ancient Indian pandits and some learned Tibetans in the first centuries after the introduction of Buddhism into Tibet commencing with the seventh century of our era. The whole makes 225 volumes. Now the Tandjur, according to a statement of the Russian scholar Wassiljew contains among seven works ascribed to Dharmottara one whose title is *Nyayabindutika*. But the Sanskrit book before you calls itself the Nyayabindutika of the Acharya Dharmottara. In other words, it is the lost Sanskrit original of the Tibetan book.

The interest attaching to such a discovery will be obvious. I was anxious to publish a book which, in its Sanskrit and original form, had so narrowly escaped oblivion. Observing from the annual address of the president of the parent society in Calcutta that it was proposed to publish there some of these Tibetan texts side by side with their Sanskrit originals where these were procurable, I offered to edit the Sanskrit Nyayabindutika from this manuscript. The offer was accepted, and the book has made some progress, though it has not yet, I am sorry to say, been found possible to dig Tibetan text of the work out of the 225 volumes somewhere in which it lies entombed. The absence of a copy of the text of the book of the Nyayabindu itself, on which this is a commentary, has given me great trouble. It has been necessary to reconstruct the tax from the commentary on it, an embarassing and sometimes an impossible task. My excuse for offering to-night a few remarks on this book and its fortunes lies in the way in which this difficulty has within the last day or two been made to disappear. I am not sure that I ought not to be a little ashamed of the fact, but it is the fact that a copy of the much wanted Nyayabindu has been all the time in my own charge as secretary of the Society. For the second manuscript, which I lay on the table, is from our own Bhau Daji Memorial Collection. The work is here called the Loghu-Dharmottara-Sutra. But an examination has shown that it is neither more nor less than the Nyayabindu. The same collection has a copy of the commentary, here called the Laghu-Dharmottara-Vritti, I lay it on the table. In reviewing my third report, Dr. Buhler was disposed to think that my Nyayabindutika of Dharmottara must be identical with a Dharmottara-Vritti which he saw in Jesalmir, and of which he had a copy made for the Bombay Government collection. I have that copy here. It is not Dharmottara's book, but a commentary upon that by a writer whose name is not given here. For this last book is a mere fragment extending only to page 20 as the printed edition of the Nyayabindutika in progress, and dealing only with the first and by far the shortest of the three chapters into which that work is divided. I hope to show that from the specimen we have, it is certain that this last book is full of information which would be of the greatest value to us. Indeed, my chief object in this brief paper is to call attention to the importance of this series of books, in the hope that more copies of all of them may become available

Dharmottara nowhere refers to his author, the writer of the Sutras, on which he is commenting, by any other name than that of the Acharya, or teacher There can be little doubt what teacher is meant. It is Buddha himself. Brahminical and Buddhist authorities agree in stating that in the beginning there were four great Buddhist sects—the Vaibhashika, the Santrantika, the Madhyameka, and the Yogachara. Of these the first two were the earlier, and together formed what is called the Lesser Vehicle. Little is yet known of the distinctive tenets of the Santrantika School. They are said to have fallen into two divisions—those who rejected every other appeal than that to the word of the master, and those who, besides a reference to the canon, admitted other proofs. The whole Santrantika School, which with the Vaibhashika shares the merit of being comparatively free from the philosophical and mythological absurdities of later Buddhism, were, as the name shows, Buddhists of the Book, to borrow a phrase from another great controversy. To the Sutra, at once the Law and the Prophets for them, they appealed. Their controversy with the Vaibhashika School would, seem to have turned the way in which these latter had permitted the pure text of the scriptures to be pushed aside by commentators on it. Now the philosophical works of the Vaibhashika School, the so-called Abhidharma section of the Tripitaka, are, according to the commentators, not the direct utterances of the Buddha, but expansions of these by later authors. The name Sutra is in them applied to the original writings, ascribed to Buddha in a closer sense than the Abhidharma Pitaka is. But these Sutras had with this school almost completely given place to the commentaries upon them. The Buddhists of the Book, the Santrantika or Sutra School went back to the oldest sources for their canon. We are accordingly prepared before-hand to find that Dharmottara, whether rightly or wrongly, is, of course, a question by itself, took the Sutras on "right knowledge," of which he here gives us a commentary, to be the composition of Buddha himself. It is in this light accordingly that I am disposed to understand the verse which, according to Indian pious use, he puts at the beginning of his book :—

"Hail to the words of Buddha the conqueror over the world—mother of all the evils of life—the enemy of the passions ; Hail to his words that destroy the darkness of our souls."

Among the words of Buddha held in reverence by Dharmottara were these very Sutras which he is about to explain.

From the anonymous commentator we learn that Dharmottara had several predecessors in this task. One of these was Vinitadeva. Of this man, as a Buddist writer on logic, we know something from Tibetan sources, Taranath's History of Buddhism is a Tibetan work which was composed so late as 1608, but which rests upon older and, in part, Sanskrit authorities. It has been translated into Russian by Wassiljen, and into German by Anton Schiefner. The latter scholar has also published the Tibetan text. Taranath's book contains two references to Vinitadeva. In the first (p. 198 of the German translation) it is stated that the Acharyo Vinitadeva lived in Sri Nalanda in the time of King Govichandra. Govichandra was a nephew of Bharbribari, and his accession coincided with the death of Bharmakirti, another famous Buddhist logician, of whom I shall have to speak immediately. Of Vinitadeva it is said that he composed a commentary in seven chapters on the Pramana. This is an extremely important statement. There can, I believe, be no doubt that the work referred to is that quoted as an authority as Nyaya earlier than Dharmottara in the Jesalmir fragment before the society. Pramana or Proof is the beginning and end of the subject-matter of our Sutras. Now Strabo (xv, 1, 70. p. 719 : quoted in Lassen Ind. Aeth. I, p. 1,002) has preserved a passage of Megasthenes, from which we learn that the Brahmins were opposed by a sect called Pramnai : "Over against the Brahmins as philosophers they set the Pramnas, a school of sophistical dialecticians. The Brahmins, on the other hand cultivate physiology and astronomy, and are laughed at by these others as swaggering blockheads. Lassen conjectured that the reference must be to a school of the Purvamimansa, as founding their belief on Pramana, logical proof, instead of revelation. From this title of Vinitadeva's book, and other similar titles which we shall meet with immediately, it seems to me more likely that Megasthenes was talking of the Buddhists. Taranath's other reference to Vinitadeva consists of an extract from a work of his called Samajabhedaparachchanachchakra. I am unable to make Sanskrit of this name. The extract gives an account of the division of the Buddhist schools into eighteen.

In two places in the Jesalmir fragment the name of a second commentator is put alongside of Vinitadeva's name in one compound word. But whereas Santabhadra is written in the one place, Santarurda is written in the other. It is of course, possible that we are dealing here with two different writers but from the way in which as has been explained the name occurs, it seems more probable that the scribe is in fault in one or other place. It may turn out that he is in fault in both places For while nothing appears to be known either of a Santabhadra or of a Santarurdra Sanghabhadoa is well-known as a Buddhist writer on logic whose work, the Nyayanusarasta a refutation of Vasubhaddus abhiudharmakorsha forms part of the Chinese Tripitaka, the translation being by no other person than Hionen Tsaugh himself.

The third of Dharmotara's predecessors is in the Jesalmir fragment not referred to by name but only as the author of the Commentary (that is to say, of course, on our Sutras), called the Vinischay. The name enables us, I think, to identify him with a Budhist poet and logician of no common note—Dhamakirti. This writer, more fortunate than the other we have been considering, is still something more than the shadow of a name in the land of his birth. The anthologies have preserved several of his verses, In the preface to our edition of Vallabhadeva's Subhashitavali Durga Prasad and I have brought these together. Aufrecht had already written of Dharmakirti :—"He is one of the oldest writers on Alamkara. His work Banddhasamgati is mentioned by Subandha in the Vasavadatta (p. 235 ed, Hall), In all probability he is identical with the Buddhist philosopher of the same name who, according to Wassilgen wrote a commentary to Dinnaga's Pramanasamuchaya, as also the works Pramanavarttika, *Pramanavinischaya*, and Prasannapada. A half verse by the philosophical writer is mentioned in the Banddha chapter of the Sarvadarsanasangraha. Verses by Dharmakirti are cited by Anandavardhana in the Dhoandaloka, the Sarnagaldharapaddhati contains one, the Sadaksikarnamrita eight."

There can be, I think, little doubt that Dharmakirti's book, the Pramanavinischaya, must be the "commentary, called Vihischaya of our writer, Schiefner mentions in a note that the Tibetan Tandjur puts together Dharmakirti's Pramanavartikakarika and his Pramanavischaya, the one in four chapters, and the other in three. This last agrees with our book. You will remember that Vinitadeva's work was said to be in seven chapters. It looks as if, in addition to our Sutra in three chapters, there was another in four which was generally taken along with it. Vintadeva and Dharmakirti wrote commentaries on both texts. It may turn out that Dharmottara did so also. We should then understand the title of the Bhau Daji Manuscript Laghu Dharmo. Another work in four chapters was perhaps the Othag Dharmottara Sutra. Dinnaga, or Oignaga, mentioned here as the author of a compendium of logic (Pramanasamuchaya), to which Dharmakirti wrote a commentary, is a well known name to us now. See Max Muller's references in the note on the Rennaissance of Sanscrit Literature to his India. What can it teach us ? It was our own Dr. Bhan Daji who first pointed out that Kalidara in his Maghadata refers to Dignaga as a contemporary. In my Jesalmir fragment there is an interesting reference to Kumarila's critique of Dignaga. The writer asserts that when Kumarila rejects mental perception as that had been established from the scriptures (Agamasiddham) by Dignaga, it was because he did not understand Dignaga. definition's I have not attempted to do more in this paper than call the attention of the Society to the interest attaching to the books on the table. It will not be denied that it is very great. The rediscovery of Dharmottara's book will enable us to pay a debt to a man who in his own time did much for truth and science and who has been undeservedly forgotten in India. From the Sutras themselves it ought to be possible to reconstruct the science of Proof, as understood by Buddist thinkers, on the basis of a text for which we need not fear to claim a high antiquity. The Jesalmir manuscript again is clearly the fragment of a work which, if we could recover it in its entirety, would teach us much of the philosophical controversies with which India rang in the early centuries of our era. But, above all, I confess, I am fascinated by the fact that in this palm-leaf manuscript, which has lain concealed for centuries in its tomb below the temple of Sansinath in Cambay, and has now been dragged to the light by an English servant of the Indian State, you have in your hands the work of an Indian author whose name and the title of whose book were first discovered by a member of the Russian Legation at Pekin, while engaged in studying the Buddhist literature of Tibet. I would fain take this as an omen that much will yet be done, by the study of the Tibetan, Chinese, and Mongolian literatures on the one hand, and the diligent search after lost Sanskrit originals on the other, to fill up the woeful gaps in our knowledge of the wonderful past of this great country. We in this Society ought, I think, to be heartily glad that the Parent Society is making its present effort to utilize the rich treasures it owes to Cosmo do Koroes and to Hodgson. Those of us to whom a kind fate has opened the scholar's life could not easily find a better work than that to which the two Societies may confidently invite the learned of this country.

On the motion of the president a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Peterson and the meeting was dissolved.

## BOMBAY MIDWIVES.

AT the February meeting of the Grant College Medical Society, Dr. P. Lisboa read a paper in which he spoke strongly upon the deficiencies of Bombay midwives. Dr. Lisboa said :—One has not to be long in obstetrical pratice in this city to be struck with the danger to which lying-in women are exposed from being attended during their confinement, by dirty and incompetent midwives. It has been the boast of this enlightened century to have done away with institutions, old as they were, but which proved prejudicial to mankind ; yet the ignorant Bombay midwives flourish lustily. Their inventive genius in preparing the nostrums for their patients surpasses that of the witches in Macbeth. A celebrated American gynæcologist has truly said that "many a woman's death warrant is carried under the nails of her surgeon." What would he say if he saw those of the Bombay midwives is not difficult to surmise. In Europe and in America, the mortality among lying-in women both in hospital and in private practice, has been reduced to a minimum, this is solely, if not entirely, due to cleanliness carried out with religious scrupulousnses. This is seen by statistical returns. In the Imperial Lying-in Hospital at Vienna from 1857-62, there were 28 deaths ; per thousand ; from 1863-80, 16 deaths; and from 1881-85 only 7 deaths. With these results before us, it is sad to observe here in private practice, the misery which is entailed on the parturient native females from being confined by midwives ignorant of even the rudiments of cleanliness. It must be remarked that the returns of the Vienna hospital are not the best : there are hospitals in which the death rate is almost nil ! This sad state of affairs is easy of being remedied in the course of a few years. Why not institute large classes for midwives in Cama Hospital or in the Obstetrical one which is shortly to rise by its side ? Here, instruction could be imparted for such a time as would be deemed sufficient, how to use antiseptics in obstetrical cases, and especially in the use of the nail brush. Not many years ago a medical writer, half in jest, raised the tongue scraper to a place of dignity in the treatment of dyspepsia. The nail brush, I repeat then, in serious earnest, deserves such a position in obstetrics. After having trained a number sufficient for the obstetrical needs of this city, the legislature might even enforce regulations like those existing in Germany. This is the easiest and the most economical way of relieving the suffering among the females of India which all the philanthropists from here and abroad will not otherwise be able to accomplish with all the lady doctors in the universe. It was in reference to a state of things existing elsewhere, similar to the one now in Bombay, that an eloquent writer five and forty years ago, expressed himself thus :—"It is as a lesson rather than as a reproach that I call up the memory of these irreparable errors and wrongs. No tongue can tell the heart-breaking calamity they have caused. They have closed the eyes just opened upon a new world of love and happiness ; they have bowed the strength of manhood into the dust ; they have cast the helplessness of infancy in the stranger's arms, or bequeathed it, with less cruelty, the death of its dying parent. There is no tone deep enough for regret, and no voice loud enough for warning. The woman about to become a mother, or with her new-born infant upon her bosom, should be the object of trembling care and sympathy wherever she bears her tender burden, or stretches her aching limbs. The very outcast of the streets has pity upon her sister in degradation when the seal of promised maternity is impressed upon her. The remorseless vengeance of the law, brought down upon its victim by a machinery as sure as destiny, is arrested in its fall at a word which reveals her transient claim for mercy. The solemn prayer of the liturgy singles out her sorrows from the multiplied trials of life, to plead for her in the hour of peril. God forbid that any member of the profession to which she trusts her life should hazard it negligently, unadvisedly, or selfishly."

## MOHAMEDAN EDUCATION.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Anjuman-i-Arbab-i-Safa of Bombay, which has been lately established under the presidency of Mr. Mohamed Hussein, Hakim, Barrister-at-Law, was held at the residence of Mr. Shivaji Dhurmaji, Grant Road, on Sunday last. Among those present were Messrs. Mohamed Hussein Hakim, president ; Syed Fakhrudin Abubakr Edroos, F.A., and Cazee Fakir Mohamed, vice-presidents ; Munshi Mohamed Ameer, hon. secy. ; Shivaji Dhurmajee, R. F. Wadia, Subedar-Major Sirdar Bahadoor Syed Nubi, Subedar Syed Ahmed, Abdul Kadar Khan Hakim, of G. M. College ; Shaik Kamrndin Faroki, Munshi Shaik Sirdar, Munshi Farrid-ud-din, Shaik Esmail, Molvi Mohamed Abdool Munim, Molvi Rufi-ud-dni Ahmad, Molvi Mohamed Burktulla, Molvi Abdurrahman Jitekar, Mohamed Yousuf Khatkhate, Munshi Amir Ali, Syed Abdurrah Raman, High Court, Syed Ali Edroos, Hakim Mohamed Dayam, Cazi Ismail, Porebundri, and several others.

Munshi Syed Mooin-ud-din, Persian teacher, Elphinstone High School, being called upon by the president, delivered a very eloquent address which lasted nearly two hours, on "How to overcome the backward condition of the Mahomedans in Education," in the course of which he spoke highly of such social meetings ; to be held from time to time, on which occasion every trial of the educated Mohamedan would be to prevail upon such Mahomedans as are not inclined to the imparting of English education to their sons, to a desire to do so, and also spoke of opening new scholarships, and rewards to the Mohamedan students, who will be consequently actuated to be zealous and steady in their literary aims. With several other most interesting and useful suggestions to the community, the lecturer concluded his lecture which was highly appreciated by the audience.

Mr. Syed Fakhr-ud-din Abubakr Edroos, F. A., made some impressive remarks upon the lecture, and Molvi Rufin-ud-din Ahmad and Molvi Mohamed Burktulla also passed some remarks in favor of the lecturer's views.

The president then gave his concluding speech, in which he impressed upon them the necessity of bringing the backward Mohamedans on an equal footing with other classes.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Molvi Rufin-ud-din Ahmad and seconded by Syed Fakhr-ud-din Abubakr Edroos brought the proceedings to a close.

THE *World* writes, "it is announced by the *Times* that Colonel B. A. Combe, late 19th Hussars, has been appointed to a brigade command of the Bombay Army. Rather stale news this. It was in September last that Colonel Combe received his appointment. Has the intelligence only just reached Printing House Square ? Colonel Combe is not by any means a stranger to India, having commenced his career in John Company's army in August 1860. He joined the 21st Hussars on its formation, exchanged, as a captain, to the 10th, and served with that regiment until he was selected for the command of the 19th, on the lamented death of Colonel Barrow in 1886."

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited) Sole Agents, Bombay.

## RAO BAHADUR VEHARIDAS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us :—

On the 16th instant a durbar was held in Mr. Sheppard's tents at Nadiad for the purpose of conferring *sanad* of Sirdar on the Hon. Rao Bahadur Veharidas. Mr. Allen, the Collector of Kaira, Mrs. Sheppard, Miss Manning, Mr. Robertson, Assistant Collector, and other European and native ladies and gentlemen of Nadiad, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, &c., were present.

The proceedings commenced with the following address by Mr. Sheppard : Mr. Allen, Ladies and Gentlemen,—There is fortunately no necessity for me to introduce the Honourable Mr. Becherdas Veharidas to you. He is not here among strangers, but among his fellow townsmen, who respect him and are justly proud of the great Desai family of this place to which he belongs. Nor is it necessary for me to say much about our friend's public life. This has been before you, and you know that he has always been ready to take his share of district duties as well as of local ones. He has held the offices of vice-president of the District Local Board, honorary magistrate, president of the Nadiad Municipal Board, and other offices, and in the performance of these public duties he has shown himself to be an upright and honourable man and an intelligent and enlightened citizen. But we are not assembled to-day to do honour to our honourable friend as a local magistrate or president, or chairman, or even as member of the Legislative Council to which high office it has pleased his Excellency to raise him. This *sanad* has been granted him in recognition of the interest he has taken in the great cause of agricultural improvement. This interest has not been confined to passive sympathy. He has been the right hand of the Agricultural Society here, which has already done some good and will, I trust, under his vice-presidency be the means of much work. It was mainly by his help that your town has been able to hold two successful agricultural exhibitions without assistance from Government. As a practical agriculturist also, the honourable gentleman has shown an admirable example in his endeavours to improve your great staple product— tobacco. To improve this industry he has spared neither time nor energy nor money. In the importation of first class machinery and of exotic seed, in the erection of drying sheds, and in other ways, he has expended a very considerable sum. It is to private efforts of this kind that agriculture owes so much in Europe, and I trust that our freind's good example and this public recognition thereof by his Excellency the Viceroy will induce many to follow in his foot-steps. You cannot all spend lakhs, but you can all do something. As Lord Ripon's Government expressed it, "It is through and by the native community that agricultural improvements on any important scale can be effected." Honourble Sir, I am very pleased that it has fallen to my lot to present you with this *sanad*. This is a suitable and pleasant termination, not to our old friendship, which, I hope, may long continue, but of the official connection between us which has existed for nearly twenty years. We all wish you many years of happiness and usefulness.

Mr. Sheppard here presented the *sanad* to the honourable gentleman, and turning to Rao Saheb Lallubai Karsondas added that he had great pleasure to present him with the *sanad* conferring on him the title of Rao Saheb. Mr. Lallubhai was the best mamlatdar under him in the Kaira district about thirteen years ago, and it was at Mr. Sheppard's recommendation that he was appointed to a high and responsible post under the Baroda State. He (Mr. Sheppard) was glad to find that Mr. Lallubhai had done full justice to his recommendation, and that he had acquitted himself most creditably in the various appointments he filled under that Government. It therefore gave him real pleasure to present him with the *sanad*.

The Hon'ble Mr. Becherdas then replied as follows :—Mr. Sheppard, ladies and gentlemen,—It is impossible on this occasion to give adequate expression to the gratitude I feel for the high terms in which you have alluded to my family and my humble self. As to my humble services, to which you have so kindly alluded, I have only to observe that if in your kind view, and in that of the Government, they are worthy of special recognition, I feel very grateful, though I have done nothing more than my duty in the various offices I have had the honour to occupy. If my labours in the Municipality here and Local Boards of the Zilla have been attended with any success, this is due to the sympathy of Government officers, and particularly to the kind encouragement I have always received at your hands. Government, therefore, in thus honouring me are but giving an additional instance of the very liberal way in which they are always ready to encourage, develope, and advance good work in every direction. You have in the next place referred to my efforts in the cause of agriculture. If what I have done in other lines of action was a duty imposed upon me as a citizen, what little I may have done for agriculture is a duty imposed upon me by my very birth. It is no little satisfaction to be told that one has been a good citizen, but it is yet higher gratification to be assured that he has well merited the place assigned to him by Nature. But even here the success, if any, is all due to the very warm interest and liberal kindness of your good self. As one of the oldest member of the Agriculture Association here. I have had various opportunities to make experiments on the farm and apply to it what experience I may have gathered from the management of the agricultural estates of my family. The tobacco experiments which were a result of these efforts, and which I took up on my own account, were inspired no less by you than by the sacred behest of my much

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.**
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of large quantity of Stoneware Pipes and Junctions, meters, brass, unserviceable and surplus Stores, &c.

Under instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S., C. I.E., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Stores, Pultan Road (behind the Crawford Market) THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th February 1889, at 2 p.m., the following :—A number of stoneware pipes and junctions, counters for engines, brass cocks, spindles, couplings, ferrules, tanks, wrought and cast-iron, chains tyre bars, naves, Parkinson's meters, C. I. Posts, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, February 27, 1889.

**BENNETT AND COMPANY,**
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of the landed property situated at Girgaum, Churney Road, is POSTPONED until further notice.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, "Tent Woodhouse Road," Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogeny full-size slate billiard table, by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, &c., handsome oleographs and pictures, rich China and Japanese vases, handsome table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of G. OPITZ, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP'S CHRONOMETERS.

Under instructions from the director of the Government Observatory, Colaba, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

5 ship's Chronometers.

The above are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong 4th lish built single seated office brougham in very good order.
1 Bay Arab horse, 14-2, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 English built light wheel dog-cart.
1 Second hand strong built phaeton in very good order.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, February 27, 1889.

**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,**
7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT AND DAMAGED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bay, opposite the European General Hospital, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., on account of the concerned—

About 924 full pressed bales, and a quantity of loose cotton, burnt and damaged at the fire which took place at the Bombay Cotton Press at Colaba, on the 17th inst.

A deposit of 30 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, by Wimbridge, Deschamp and others, best electro-plated ware, by Mappin Brothers and Treacher; rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte, by Ascherberg, an elegant single seated light brougham, by Windover, almost new, a handsome mail-phaeton, by Lewis and Fulker of Salisbury, in excellent order, a handsome buggy in good order, by Kesterton, a strong chestnut Arab horse, 7 years old, a fine collection of Japanese and Chinese Pottery, a solid mahogany miniature billiard-table complete, two fish acquariums with gold fish, a nearly new Brussel's carpet, English-made brass mounted single and double harness, Gentlemen's saddle, Hink's table lamps, English ice-box with refrigerator, a first-rate medical college microscope, books, cane matting, carpets, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major G. WATERS.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF valuable landed properties in Shamjee Hussajee Street, and Don Tar-street, without the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises on the dates hereundermentioned, the following valuable properties by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Lahabai, widow of the late Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and the estate of the said Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the two indentures of mortgage, dated the 26th day of December 1881, and of further charge, dated the 18th day of January 1882.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with 7 godowns built thereon, situate in and facing Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the east side thereof, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6150, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and which said land contains by admeasurement 895 square yards or thereabouts and being in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, and is bounded on the east by the public road of Shamjee Hussajee street, on the west by the Daryasan, on the north by the house of Anundrao Dinanath and on the south by the mosque of the Israel community and the house of Ruttonsey Gopuldas, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Lahabai.

On the same day at 5 p.m.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Shamjee Hussajee Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 218¾ square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6150 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Shamjee Hussajee street, on or towards the west by the Daryasan, on or towards the south by the house of Ruttonsey Gopuldass and on or towards the north by the mosque of the Israel community, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Dossa Morarjee and other tenants.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Don Tar Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 476 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under No. and bounded on the east by the house of Jairazbhai Peerbhoy, on the west by the said Don Tar street, on the north by the house of Morarjee Premjee and Curim Nanjee, and on the south by the house of Jairazbhai Peerbhai, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Huskal Babajee and other tenants of the said Lahabhai.

On the same day at 5 p.m.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the east side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, in the sub-district of Mandvi and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6441, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the west by the said Shamjee Hussajee street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the house of Manockshai Nowsoanee, on or towards the east by Sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by the house of Curmali Soorjee, and which said land contains by admeasurement 254 square yards, be the same little more or less, and which said hereditaments were formerly and are at present occupied by the said Lahabai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 31, Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinks' patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of John M. R. O'SHEA, Esq. The same comprises dining, pier, side table, a set of drawing-room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, with silk tapestry cushion, marble table and teapoys cabinet and hat-stands, sandboard, chairs, double and single cots, chest of drawer, clothes-press, cheval glass, whatnot, door curtains with rods, &c.

The above is now on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back Road, in the compound of Mr. Nanabhoy Burjorjee Batlewalla's Bungalow (1st floor), on FRIDAY, the 1st March, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree, consisting of blackwood bedstead, wardrobe, chests of drawers, writing table, iron chest, about 87 dozen chairs, about 137 pieces of camp tables, a large number of copper pots and utensils, white copper pots and trays, glasses and tumblers, lanterns, silver rosewater bottles, and watch pugrees, wearing apparel, books, one strong built dog-cart, with grey Arab horse and harness, one ticabitten grey horse, &c., &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

Immediately after the sale of the above property the undersigned will also sell at the same place, the undivided three-fourths share of the said Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree in a house situate at Rustompoora in Surat.

SALE OF JUNGLI WOOD LOGS AND PLANKS AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Factory, at Colaba, on FRIDAY, the 1st March, at 2 p.m.—

A large quantity of jungli wood timber in logs and planks, also unserviceable stores, consisting of tools of sorts, iron, scrap, pieces of wood of different kinds, &c., &c.,

SALE OF LOGS AND SCANTLINGS AT THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS, AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the Voluntary Liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the mill premises, on SATURDAY next, the 2nd March, at 4 p.m.

A quantity of teak, ebony, mahogany, walnut and pine scantlings, also teak, black wood, darwood, hardi, eyen, and other logs, pine-spars, &c.

Also on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Moola Trebjee, about 900 lb. bolts and nuts of different sizes.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 27, 1889.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2 ; Postage, 4 anna

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WALKESHWAR DISPENSARY, No. 52.
Hours 6 to 10 a.m., 3 to 6 p.m., and at all hours during the night.

Between These Hours at No. 71, Sayed Abdool R. Street, near the Parsee Alahibag, where he specially attends to cases of injuries and accidents.

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1889.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

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And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.,
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## SALES BY AUCTION.

**MENESSE AND COMPANY.**

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

5 cases colored lappets.
1 " yellow cambric.
3 " white striped mulls.
4 " white embroidered muslin.
1 " White jaconets Felts.
3 bales colored woollen cloth.
3 " grey shirtings.
1 " turkey red twist.
2 cases brown half hose.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, &c, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th March, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 27, 1889.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 26.

Reuter quotes Silver 1-16d. higher, at 42⅞d. per oz., calling the quotation nominal, but private messages give the enhanced rate without qualification. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ higher, at £67½, but 4½ per cents were lower to the same extent. at £70½. Consols were down ⅛ per cent, at 99⅛ ; Indian Sterling loan had advanced ¼, say, to 108½. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent higher, at 84⅞ Chartered Bank shares are quoted 10s. higher, at £27, and Hongkong £1 dearer, at £54 per share. Three lakhs of extra Wire Transfers on Calcutta were placed by the Indian Council at 1s. 4 11-16d., which is the extreme rate obtained last Thursday and 1-16d. above the price paid at the regular sales on the previous day.

The Wheat and Seed Markets were without further movement. The Goat Skins Sales opened in London yesterday at the rates which ruled at the last sales, the number of skins offered being 1,070,000. Of sheep skins 650,000 will be put forward at these rates.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening, with Surats firmer and Arrivals firm, the sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats. Spot Mid, American remained at 5⅝d., and in Surats the only change was in "Good" and "Fine" Oomras, which were 1-16d. per lb. higher. American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher for June-July and 1-32d. up for nearer deliveries, the rate being given as 5 41-64d. in all positions. The Manchester Market was quiet and without change in prices, with only a small business doing.

In New York 10¼ was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands ; but May Futures were 2 points higher, at 10·07. The Receipts of the U. S. Ports yesterday, though heavy compared with last year's on the same day, were light as against the year before, the following being the figures :—

| | 1889. | 1888. | 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday's Receipts... | 15,000 | 9,000 | 19,000 |
| Two days' do ... | 31,000 | 18,000 | 29,000 |
| Since 1st Sept. 1888 ... | 4,836,000 | 4,814,000 | 4,793,000 |

With no enquiry to speak of from buyers for export and not much from local spinners, we have had another quiet day in cotton here, only a small business being reported ; but prices have been steadily maintained, and at closing this evening showed no quotable change. About 2,000 bales of ready stuff have been taken during the day, including rather more Bengals than yesterday at Rs. 176-8, the balance having been Oomra varieties, say, Dhulia at Rs. 193-4, Julgaum at Rs. 205, Oomra proper at Rs. 193, and Khandeish at Rs. 197, together with a little Mowa at Rs. 216 per candy.

WHEAT.—This market has relapsed into a state of dulness, scarcely any fresh transactions having transpired to-day, but dealers quote previous prices for all kinds.

SEEDS also have become almost lifeless again, buyers having retired in presence of the late spurt in prices, and we hear of next to nothing doing in any description. Quotations, however, are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 19,237 bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 12, 015 cwt. |
| Linseed ..... | 1,335 " |
| Rapeseed ..... | 3,022 " |
| Gingelly ..... | 3,840 " |
| Ground Nuts ..... | 3,394 " |

FREIGHTS are firm, but with not much doing. Business has been done for Liverpool, for April shipment, at 27s. 6d. per ton, and for May shipment to Marseilles at 25s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. in Bank Demand and Telegraphic and of 1-32d. in 3 months' sight Credits, only one bank, however, having been a seller at the extreme rates, which were soon lost, the rise remaining at 1-32 all round to the close. Merchants' Bills have not been coming out to any extent, and enquiry for Bank Paper has been trifling. Three months' sight Credits have been quoted for the last mail in March at 1s. 4 11-16d. and at 1s. 4 9-16d. to 1s. 4 17-32d. for May delivery.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand ..... | 1s. 4 21-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic ... | 1s. 4⅝d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 4⅝d. | " |
| Credits do. ... | 1s. 4 27-32d. | " |
| Francs do. ... | 1·77½ | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a reaction in this market to-day, the cash and near account rate having advanced to 97⅝, and that for the 30th March to 98¼ with a good deal doing for the more distant account. For the other denomination 102⅝ to 103 nominal is still quoted.

SHARES have been more neglected than usual to-day, and the only changes which we have to note are an advance of Rs. 5 in Alliance Mill shares, at Rs. 625, and a decline to the same extent in Khatao Mucconji at Rs. 730.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ..... | 20,000 | 500 | all | 13 pct. | 915 |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 42,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 980xd |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 10,000 | 500 | all | 14 do. | 850 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank ..... | 10,000 | 100 | all | 6 do. | 122 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation ..... | 60,000 | 3,125 | .. | 17½ do. | £19 |
| National Bank of India ..... | 37,320 | 250 | ... | 5 do. | 135 |

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co ..... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,040 |
| Empire Fire Insurance Co ..... | ... | 5,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 1,060 |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co ..... | 110 | 4,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 90 | 1,000 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co ..... | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 2,000 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock ..... | ... | £10 | ... | ... | ... |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent... | ... | £100 | ... | ... | ... |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld ..... | 1,000 / 750 | 200 / 200 | 200 / 150 | 10 / p.ct | 103 / 100 |
| Badham Pile & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 16 | 154 |
| Bapty Co., Ld. ..... | 625 | | 185 | Nil. | 71 |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..... | | 00 | 0 | 6 p.c. | 500 |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 750 | 500 | 500 | 10 p.c. | 575 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 5 / 80 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation. | 1,000 | 2,500 | 165 | Rs. | 3,300 |
| Do. (3rd Issue) ... | 2,000 | 62 | 375 | Rs. | 800 |
| Bombay Municipal Bonds ..... | ... | ... | ... | p.c. | 103 |
| Clydesdale Dyeing Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 480 |
| Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld. ..... | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. | 23 |
| Deccan Paper Mills ... | 1,000 | | 500 | Nil. | 4½ |
| Geyer & Co., Ld. ..... | 500 | 100 | 40 | ... | 40 |
| Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association ..... | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 p.c. | 10½d. / 6 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 42,000 | 25 | 25 | | 150 |
| Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld. ..... | 500 | 236 | 250 | ... | 370 |
| Kemp & Co., Ld. ..... | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 25 | 91 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. ..... | 4,000 | 00 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 80 |
| Napier Hotel Co. ..... | 30 | 100 | 100 | 13 p.c. | 1½xd |
| Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co. ..... | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | ... | 215 |
| Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ... | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 10 p.c. | 21 |
| Oriental Loan Association ..... | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 p.s. | n liqu |
| Port Canning Co. ..... | 6,000 | 000 | 1000 | Rs. 19 | 44 |
| Royal Flour Mills ..... | 2, 00 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 114 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. ..... | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs | 110 |
| Soundy & Co., Ld. ..... | 1,000 | 100 | ... | 9 p.c. | 33 |
| Southwell and Austin. | 1,000 | ... | 25 | ... | 7 |
| Telephone Co., Ld. ..... | 19,000 | 25 | 500 | Rs. 2 | 1,300 |
| Treacher & Co., Ld. ... | 2,000 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 20 | 145 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. ..... | 1,500 | 100 | | Rs. 10 | |
| Western India Flour Mills ..... | 000 | 12 | 125 | Nil. | 37 / 90 |
| M. M. Mody & Co. ..... | | | | | |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four per cent ..... | 98 |
| Four-and-a-half per cent. ..... | 102½ |
| Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans ..... | 106 |
| 5 x per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate.... | .. |
| New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872 ..... | .. |
| City of Paris Loan ..... | 222 |
| Port Trust Bonds ..... | 96½ |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

DALBY—February 22, at Bellary, Mrs C E Dalby, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MYLNE—WEBSTER—February 14, at Belsea, Shahabad, by the Rev H A Sealy, M A, Chaplain of Arrah, Louis Henry, eldest son of James Mylne, Esq. to Margaret, fourth daughter of Major-General T E Webster, B.S.C.

DEATH.

WILSON—February 18, at Rangers Court, Dehra Dun, Henry Wilson, of heart disease, aged 40.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"MOFUSSIL MAGISTRATE."—Unfortunately a similar error was committed by the compiler of the other Bombay List.

# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1889.

LORD CROSS denies that he has ordered a new Factory Act for India to be introduced. All he has done is to ask the Viceroy's Government to institute inquiries into the necessity for such an Act, and to communicate the result to him. This will be disappointing to the people who advanced from the specious premise that the reform of our factory legislation could be accomplished only by outside influence to the conclusion that the new Indian Factory Act must be shaped in accordance not with Indian but with English opinion. We have no reason to fear the results of the inquiry which Lord Cross has asked the Viceroy to set afoot, though there is room for doubt as to the necessity for it. It will have this advantage, that it will present the question as a whole, not very exhaustively perhaps, but on a wider scale than it has been presented hitherto. It is quite likely that the Lancashire millowners will think none the better of it for that. The inquiries which the Government of India will presumably institute will include the jute mills in Bengal and elsewhere, which employ more than fifty thousand hands in whose welfare, since jute does not compete with cotton, the Lancashire philanthropists have shown extremely little interest. In the woollen and paper mills of India, too, there are over three thousand people employed, and as these people prick when they are bled, just like the victims of the cruelty of the Bombay millowners, the Government of India may wish to know, little as Lancashire may care to hear, something about their condition. Regarding the conditions of mill industry in this Presidency there is little that Lord Reay's Government can add now to the information contained in the report of the Commission of 1884. The report was as exhaustive as it could well be made, and the recommendations made in it were so fully concurred in by millowners as well as by officials and independent publicists that it should serve very well as a basis for legislation. Notwithstanding that the inquiries which the India Office has asked for are superfluous so far as this Presidency is concerned, they will at least ensure us against legislation on the subject in the light of ill informed and insincere English opinion. What kind of opinion it is that has been bringing pressure to bear upon Lord Cross we may learn from a letter that appears in a recent number of the *Manchester Guardian*. The hollowness of the writer's pretension that Lancashire "makes humanity her standard in dealing with and discussing the Indian mill system" is too obvious to claim comment, and it is quite inconsistent with the admissions that have been made over and over again that the question is, so far as the Lancashire millowners are concerned, one of interest as well as sympathy. But this writer can be ridiculous as well as hypocritical. To any one with the least acquaintance with what goes on in our mills the absurdity of his description of the Indian mill system as "the vilest mode of human slavery" will be apparent, and the wonder is that the Manchester paper should have put forward so strange a production as a serious contribution to the discussion of this question. The subject is one for discussion and not for shrieking over ; and we fancy that those people who want Lord Cross to come to their aid will scarcely thank this incoherent writer for the information that while we are, in the name of humanity, hunting slave dhows in the Red Sea and around Zanzibar we are, with our Christian eyes open to it, "watching a system of slavery of the worst possible type practised in the Queen-Empress's Indian dominions." It is difficult, indeed, to deal seriously with a writer who represents our well-fed and on the whole healthy-looking mill hands as a set of people who are given to falling asleep over their work from sheer exhaustion. Other people who know what they are talking about would bear testimony rather to the number of mill hands who may be seen between the frames taking their meals at leisure, with perfect indifference to the master's eye. The rigid discipline and restraint of the English mill, where the workers are kept at their posts as mercilessly as soldiers on a parade ground, is utterly unknown under our "Slavery System," as this writer calls it. Only the other day a visitor to one of the Bombay mills counted at a given moment more than twenty adult operatives who were leisurely smoking during working hours in the compound, no man hindering them, not even the employer, whose presence had absolutely no terror for them. This is an element in the eighty-four hours per week system which Lancashire critics take no note of, and which they could not understand if they did, for the simple reason that it arises essentially out of the character of the Indian workman, who can and will work only in a leisurely way, and thinks far less of the length of his hours of labour than of the liberty to take things quietly and not be hurried. The writer in the *Guardian* contradicts Mr. Caine's statement that the Bombay Factories employ on an average three times the number of operatives for the same number of spindles worked in an English mill. He would have done better to have looked up the facts of the case. If, for example, he had turned to the report of the Bombay Commission, he would have found a witness equally acquainted with Lancashire and with Bombay testifying to such a fact as that "a mill in England of 20,000 spindles spinning thirties would employ a hundred people, and a mill in India of 20,000 spindles spinning twenties would employ about four hundred and sixty, reelers included. "There is as much truth in the writer's comparative statement of the hands employed in Bombay and Lancashire as there is in his description of the rate of wages as "scandalously low." The evidence that was given in Manchester before the Chamber of Commerce Committee might have spared the writer the trouble of writing with such glaring inaccuracy. In one department alone, that of reelers, wages have gone up at least 50 per cent. during the last ten years. We have not heard of any corresponding increase in the wages of the Lancashire operatives.

WE have been favoured with some interesting and authentic particulars relating to the singular adventure of Colonel Atchinoff and his Cossack missionaries. It appears to be certain that the Russian Government gave orders to prevent Atchinoff and his party from embarking at Odessa for Abyssinia in any Russian steamer. They made their way, as has been already stated, to Port Said, where they endeavoured to procure passages to Obock. They applied to the agent of the Austrian Lloyd's for third class passages for a hundred and thirty-nine persons on board the Amphitrite, which was going with cargo to Suakin, Jeddah, and other Red Sea ports. The agent made inquiries of the Vice-Consuls of the different powers as to whether there was any reason to refuse the passages asked for. They stated generally that it would be better not to ship the mysterious Russian company, which had been for some days in Port Said ; but when asked whether they could state their reasons for such advice, and reduce it to writing, they declined, stating that they could not take any action in the matter. The agent thereupon, in the ordinary way of business, concluded a bargain with Atchinoff, and gave third class passages at so many francs a head for the bulk of the party, and second class tickets for Colonel Atchinoff and two others, namely, an Archbishop of the Greek Church, and a Princess. The latter was booked as Madame Ivanovitch, Colonel Atchinoff's family name being Ivanovitch. The lady, it is said, was young and handsome, and is now, with the rest of the party, a prisoner in the hands of the French authorities at Obock. The second class passengers partook of the hospitality of the second class saloon ; the third class brought a supply of food with them from Port Said. After the Amphitrite had left Port Said and passed through the Canal, the Italian Vice-Consul informed the Italian Consul at Cairo that an Austrian steamer was on its way to the Red Sea littoral with a large number of Russians on board. Orders were at once sent to an Italian Man-of-war to follow the Amphitrite and prevent the landing of the party on the Abyssinian coast. The Italian Government made a formal complaint at Vienna that an armed party of Russians had been shipped on board one of the steamers of a line subsidized by the Austrian Government, presumably to disembark them in Italian territory. The Government at Vienna made inquiries, and as certained that the party was ostensibly at least composed of religious pilgrims, and that they had stated that their object was to bring about a union between the Greek and the Coptic Christians, who had many points of religious belief and ritual in common. This was the account they gave of their mission, and though it was canvassed in Port Said, not even the Italians there were sufficiently persuaded that the representation was put forward as a mere ruse to ask the agent of the Austrian Lloyd's in writing to refuse the passages asked for. Meanwhile the Amphitrite had left Suez and proceeded to Suakin. There an Italian Count presented himself and took a first class passage for Obock. He was an officer of the Italian Army, and he had of course the opportunity of seeing how the second and third class passengers fared on the voyage thereafter. The steamer crossed the Red Sea to Jeddah, and thence proceeded to Obock, the Italian man-of-war Agostino Barbarino following in her wake. Urgent representations addressed by the Italian Government to France and Russia met with a favourable response, the Russian Government disavowing any sympathy with the missionaries, while the French Government directed the Météore to prevent their landing in French territory. The pilgrims desired to land on a part of the coast of the Bay of Tajourah, which is under the rule of a native Sultan, a French *protégé*. The French flag is not displayed there, for there is no French agent ; it was necessay, therefore, to call at Obock to regularise the papers by having them *visé* by a French official. The Amphitrite went through the necessary formalities at Obock, and then proceeded along the coast, and during the night the Russian pilgrims, with their luggage, were landed. Details as to what subsequently took place at Sagallo are not yet to hand. The "bombardment" by the Météore seems to be doubtful, for there could have been no question of armed resistance to the French. The real peril to the party was from the natives, who were hostile and would probably have slain them all had they left Sagallo where they hutted themselves and stood on the defensive. A few cannon shot may have been fired to keep the natives in check and show the Cossacks that the time had come to re-embark. The telegram we published yesterday states that the party will be shipped back to Suez by the French, whence they will be able to return to Russia. The most probable explanation for this curious enterprise is to be found in the mysticism which forms so striking a feature in the Russian character. The desire to join in the devotions of a branch of the orthodox church, far away in Abyssinian wilds, doubtless proved sufficiently strong to enable Atchinoff, who is a retired officer of mature years, to engage the sympathies not only of an Archbishop and a Princess, but of a number of priests and "Free Cossacks," who may have hoped to find salvation by the route down the Red Sea. Major Tucker at least will not too readily pronounce this explanation of the affair incredible or fantastic. There are English ladies amongst the Hallelujah lasses who have come down the Red Sea to "conquer India." Why should not a Russian Princess go to the Bay of Tajourah in the hope of bringing the Coptic Christians glad tidings of their orthodox brethren in Holy Russia ? It is true that Major Tucker does not carry two mountain guns in his luggage ; but then he is not an ex-Russian military officer ; an ex-Indian civilian ; carrying on his campaigning in a land under a settled Government he has not to fight his battles with other than spiritual weapons. The sincerity of the declaration that the Russian Government disapproved of Atchinoff's undertaking—whether it is to be regarded as an expedition or a mission—is proved by the decision with which the French Government has acted in sending a man-of-war to put a stop to it. The Government of President Carnot would have a bad quarter of an hour with the Boulangists if this action had been taken in disregard of the real wishes of the Czar.

WE gave prominent insertion on Monday to the very interesting and detailed account by Mr. James M. Campbell, C.I.E., of the excavation of the Buddhist relic mound to which we referred some days ago. As we then said, the great Buddhist Emperor Asoka is recorded in the Buddhist Chronicle, the *Mahavanso*, to have raised mounds entombing the precious relics of the Worshipful Talhagata Buddha wherever he inscribed his famous edicts. The only mounds excavated recently in this Presidency were at Kolhapur and at Sopara, and both yielded very interesting relics, the former with an inscription, and the latter with a coin of a king who ruled over the Konkan and Kathiawar in the second century, and who made the most interesting of the Kanheri Caves, the one which has the two large standing figures over 20 feet high. A third mound was also opened by the late Dr. Bhagvanlal Indraji, at the village of Govardan, near Nasik, about 1884, but as in the Girnar mound, no coins or inscriptions were found by Dr. Bhagvanlal. Mr. Campbell is to be congratulated on the researches which he is making on matters Indian of all kinds, even after he has ceased to be our local Gazetteer-General. We recognise in him a worthy successor to the late Mr. Kinloch Forbes, of the "Ras Mala," and with a sympathetic assistant like Mr. Ratiram, whom he prominently mentions in his account, he is sure to find in Gujerat, Kathiawar, and other parts of this Presidency an ample field for his researches. In these days we want many more officers of his type and tastes.

WE hear that in Gujerat and Kathiawar the deficiency of water-supply which was apprehended is already making itself severely felt. The wells are running low from fifty miles north of Bombay, and in some places there is a prospect of entire failure. The last three monsoons were deficient, the rivers not having reached their flood height during that time. The symptoms of scarcity which are now observed are not usually noticeable till the beginning of April. The cattle are beginning to suffer, though so far no migration seems to have set in, and later on it is to be feared that there will be a great deal of mortality. The natives in the North anticipate a very hot season and a heavy monsoon.

WE are glad to hear that there were no deaths from cholera in Bombay during the past week in Bombay. This appears favourable, as some weeks ago an epidemic of cholera seemed to be developing.

THE election of two Councillors by the Fellows of the Bombay University took place yesterday afternoon from 4 to 6 p.m. in the University Hall. There are two seats on the Corporation at the disposal of the Fellows, and there being only two candidates, the election was not a contested one. Those

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE AGITATION FOR A FACTORY ACT FOR INDIA.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Cross (Secretary of State for India), replying to a question, denied that he had said that the Factory Act would shortly be introduced into India. His Lordship said he merely asked the Viceroy to enquire into the working of the present Acts with a view to amending them. The enquiry into the matter was, he said, still proceeding.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH MEMBERS.

### DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons Mr. Morley moved his amendment to the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech, and in doing so, made a lengthy speech, in which he chiefly attacked the treatment by Government of the members of Parliament who were at present in prison for offences under the Crimes Act and the assistance given by the notice to the *Times* in connection with the Parnell Commission.

Mr. Balfour (Chief Secretary for Ireland), in his reply, most vigorously defended the policy of the Government in Ireland, which, he said, they fully intended adhering to.

## THE "GOLDEN GANG" OF BHOSAWAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWAL, FEB. 26.

The hearing of Neill's case was concluded to-day. In his examination by the Magistrate, Neill admitted the charges of theft and the truth of his confession before the Mamlutdar of Bhosawal, which, he said, had been made of his own free will and accord. Amongst other things in his confession he recorded the fact that the property stolen by him amounted to about five thousand rupees. The case against guard Spinks of having received a portion of the stolen property from Neill was also proceeded with and all the evidence recorded. The Magistrate will question him to-morrow.

## FUNERAL OF THE LATE ARTHUR POTTINGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 26.

The body of General Pottinger's son, young Arthur Pottinger, who was killed at Mahableshwar, was brought into Poona by train from Wata last evening. The funeral took place at St. Sepulchre's cemetery this morning. A large number of mourners being present. The coffin, which was of pure white, covered with numerous wreaths, was carried to the cemetery on a gun carriage drawn by six artillery horses, and was carried to the grave by three Sergeants and Lieutenant Probyn, of the Royal Horse Artillery. This melancholy event has cast a deep gloom over Poona, and much sympathy is expressed by all classes for the bereaved parents.

## THE DOWAGER MAHARANEE OF INDORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

Mr. R. Rege, Private Secretary to the Dowager Maharanee of Indore, is on a visit here to see the Viceroy in connection with the settlement of a dispute between the Maharanee and H. H. the Maharajah Holkar.

## THE BUDGET STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 26.

The Budget Statement will probably be read in Council this year and not published, as a Resolution of the Patwari Cess Bill involves extra taxation. The Budget will probably come again under discussion.

## OPENING OF THE MANDALAY-TOUNGOO RAILWAY.

The Mandalay-Toungoo Railway will be opened to-morrow, Wednesday.

## LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

On Mr. Stephen Jacob taking furlough, Mr. A. F. Cox, of the Madras Civil Service, will act as Accountant-General at Bombay, and on Mr. Tup taking leave next month, Mr. O. T. Barrow will officiate as Accountant-General at Allahabad. Mr. E. Lawrence, of the Bombay Civil Service, who has recently joined the department, probably officiates for Mr. Barrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Massilia, arrived here yesterday afternoon, one day before due date.

SUEZ, FEB. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana, arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 25.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thibet (extra) from Japan left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

FEB. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage from Australia arrived.

The Mail steamer Coromandel from Calcutta arrived

ADEN, FEB. 26.

The Italian Mail steamer Domenico Balduino, which left here on the 20th instant, arrived here to-day at 4 a.m.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firmer.

Good Fair Dhollera ..... 4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet without change, small business doing.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ... 1-4½
2½ per cent. Consols for account ..... 99½
3 per cent. French Rentes ..... 84½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 67½
4½ per cent. „ ..... 70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 108½
Bar Silver..... 42¾ quotation nominal.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

The barometric changes are small and unimportant, and do not materially affect pressure distribution. Cool westerly winds prevail in the Gangetic plain. The temperature has fallen to a moderate extent in Upper and Central India, and the humidity has decreased rapidly. Skies are almost without exception clear over the whole of Northern and Central India and the Deccan. There is no rain, except a very light shower at Seoni. The anticyclonic conditions with fine clear cool weather prevails in Northern and Central India. Temperature is three degrees above normal in Southern India.

## PLAIN SPEAKING ABOUT THE CRAWFORD CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you said last Friday, the timehas come for a little plain-speaking in the Crawford case. Hitherto criticism has, from the unwillingness of any one to write a word that might prejudice a man in trouble, been all on one side, with the result that it has been shown that the press can be governed with as little wisdom as the world it is assumed to speak for, and that a few interested people can, by abusing the forbearance shown them for the reason mentioned, do a great deal to misrepresent and mislead public opinion. But although to those who know the ropes, or rather the strings, the efforts of the clique of whom the Protean Romaney of the *Pioneer*, and Gunesh Narayen Sathe, the opportunist lover of truth (*par nobile fratrum*!), are the only palpable representatives, are contemptible enough, the uninstructed might well be misled into thinking Mr. Crawford the victim of persecution at the hands of Lord Reay—fancy that amiable nobleman persecuting anybody!—and that Government, in spite of the efforts of the former and his friends, insisted on debasing the public service by keeping corrupt magistrates in it.

The real facts have recently been stated with much fairness by a letter reprinted by you from the *Pioneer*. The author, like myself, knows that allegations against Mr. Crawford of corruption have been made for the past ten years—to be accurate, I heard them for the first time ten years ago,—and that Lord Reay and his colleagues have only attempted to deal with a public scandal which their predecessors might, by prompter action, have put an end to, and that they were entitled to the thanks of the public, who are interested in the administration of the country and the reputation of Englishmen for doing so. The natives have a saying that two offences can never be proved—bribery and adultery. As to the second I am not concerned, although every one knows of cases where guilt is notorious and proof impossible; but it is so far true of the first that the only practicable evidence is the admission of one of the parties. Was it possible for this evidence to be obtained in the present case without assuring the witnesses they should not suffer for giving it? Would Lord Reay's assailants assert that no such assurance should have been given, but that the paying of money for the purchase or retention of places—matter of general belief and report as it had become—should be winked at and allowed to continue, in the same way that the illegal payment of over-regulation prices in the army was formerly? It has been asserted more than once, and cannot be repeated too often, that there was only one course open to Government, and that was taken. A less scrupulous, conscientious man than Lord Reay would have jumped at the release from a disagreeable job offered by Mr. Crawford's flight, and I for one have always regretted the untimely activity of the executive in intercepting it. He and his colleagues—for it is an open secret that in this matter every member of the Government has been constantly consulted—thought themselves bound to arrest the flight, and a full enquiry, or the fullest practicable, was the only course then before them. The task of the prosecution was no easy one. Until Mr. Crawford's suspension he was known to the natives as a man in the full tide of official favour, the friend and host of Viceroys, Royal Personages, Governors, and of every notability who visited India. Who would risk the vengeance of so powerful a person by making statements in the interest of public justice? The cases for the enquiry had, therefore, to be hurriedly prepared with the result, as you have pointed out, that it is impossible to treat the proceedings of the Commission as conclusive, as not more than a limited number of enquiries could be undertaken or completed within any reasonable time. With the report of the Commission I have no concern. If it is, as reported, favourable to Mr. Crawford, the attitude taken by the President towards the prosecution, almost from the commencement of the inquiry, prepared us for its being so.

But in the name of all that is fair I would protest against the result being allowed in any way to weaken the promises made to the witnesses, or to be made a subject for an attack on Lord Reay. And I know that I am supported by the great body of public official opinion in this Presidency, and that those who know the facts best would be with me to a man. As for the witnesses, it is said "either they paid money or are perjurers." I accept the former as the only possible explanation of their statements. The conspiracy theory will not stand for a moment. If it is a conspiracy, it is one that to my knowledge has extended over many years and over two divisions of the Presidency. It has had for its members men of every caste and almost every creed. Brahmins, Mussulmans, Mahrattas, rajas, nobles, officials and non-officials are parties to it. It has had the support of many of the senior members of the Civil Service. And the object of this conspiracy? To ruin a man who has been admittedly on more friendly terms with the leaders of native society than any English official of his generation—a man whose influence with all the classes mentioned was proverbial, whose kindness of heart and hospitality were equally so, and whose abilities and achievements would have reflected lustre on any service in the world—and for this object the conspirators were to blacken their own characters, while Englishmen belonging to a service with the noblest traditions were to assist them to damage the fair name and reputation, not only of the Civil Service, but of the whole English race in India! As Americans would say, it is too thin! The witnesses did pay the money then, and for the purposes they stated, and let him who has never feed a custom-house officer or bribed a railway-guard throw the first stone.

Whatever the result of the inquiry, the English name must not suffer. It must not be allowed that the good faith of English Government should also be impeached in this melancholy business. Does any one suppose for a moment that these witnesses are other than specimens? Supposing there is reason to believe that it was the exception rather than the rule for money to be paid? I think it was the *Times* that remarked that an officer could not raise money for the purpose of paying a bribe without its being the subject of conversation and evil report. It is so, and although it is probable that many such reports get about without cause, the payments made are generally a matter of common conversation, and they have been so for years. Are then those only to suffer who have made some atonement by coming forward to assist Government to end the disgraceful scandal? Is A, who has given evidence, to be dismissed or pensioned in order that the equally guilty B, who has given no evidence, shall take his place? The service *is* corrupt, or has been corrupted, and every one connected with the administration knows it and wishes to mend matters; but to commence by breaking Government pledges will not do so. It will not be difficult by re-adjusting the list of mamlutdars to ensure that no undue advantage has been retained by payment, and those who have been induced to pay will find themselves with no material return for their money, which, after all, is a punishment.

It is a bitter bad business, and Government has to make the best of it, and is entitled to the support of all honest men. I hope it is assured of it. Mr. Justice Jardine's rhodomontade was as superfluous as it was ill-timed. Those interested in the administration of the country—as I am in my humble way—do not require to be lectured on the text that magistrates should not be corrupt. All we have asked for is that steps should be taken to stop the tide of corruption which threatened to swamp the whole subordinate service. It is absolutely impossible to purge the service of all who are known, or, let us say, believed on good grounds, to be implicated. It is worse than useless to make examples of the minority, who have under solemn pledges of immunity, avowed their share in the disgrace in open court.

It is probably useless to ask for fair-play for Lord Reay and his colleagues, or to suggest that if Mr. Crawford's case is as strong as it is represented to be, his friends can only prejudice him by ill-advised attacks on those whose duty it is to decide on it while it is still under their consideration. They can, after all, take good care of themselves, and a Government which includes a son of the Queen among its members may well afford to maintain an attitude of dignified reserve in the face of misrepresentation, satisfied that their countrymen will judge them fairly on the whole case when the inquiry is concluded.

I would only ask for fair-play for the native subordinate magistrates, and for a cessation of the sham-virtuous outcry—which is cowardly, brutal, and unjust.—Yours, &c.,

D. M.

## BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, FEB. 23.

THE change of native regiments has been effected. The 33rd M. I. has gone, part to Moulmein and part to Port Blair, and the 23rd M. I. from the Central Provinces have taken their place. The 23rd marched the whole distance, 500 miles, taking two months to accomplish the journey. The band of the Somerset went out to the fort to meet the 23rd and played them in. The men looked in very good form. They are armed with the Martini, and seem very capable of using their weapon with effect when occasion requires. The 30th N. I. is to be stationed here I believe. The 33rd M. I. had been here for about three years, and the men had apparently, like unto the Great Patriarch of old, gathered many generations around them—their sisters, brothers, cousins, uncles, and aunts, who howled and wailed when the "braw laddies" left. "The girls I left behind me" would have been more appropriate to them than that of the more modest Tommy of the song, who had but one girl whom he left to welcome him back.

There have been a few cases of small-pox in the city, but it is hoped that the disease will not become epidemic.

The second of the course of Gymkhana sports was held, like the first, on the Somerset parade-ground. General Cox very kindly presented several of the prizes.

Event No. 1.—Throwing at a wicket, three throws, middle stump to count two, outer stumps one each. Open to all European N. C. O.'s and men, Rs. 8, 4, 2, won by Gunter, I; Hazlett, II; Tollet, III.

Event, 2.—Back-to-Back Race, 100 yards, open to all sepoys, Rs. 6, 4, 2. The front man of each pair looked in extreme agony, the back man, as a rule, just the opposite. The most agonised looking set won the first prize. It was rather ludicrous to behold the final tumble with which *Les Miserables* gained the goal, and the look of supreme disgust cast at the honorary secretary when the pair who trolled in last discovered that for them the race was over.

In the Dhumnie Race, open to all dhumnie drivers, 400 yards round a post, Rs. 5, 2, 1. Bullocks to be blind-folded, great expectations were built up. Like most other expectations they came to nothingness. The guileless *bytes* apparently took to mild racing very kindly, and gave their drivers little trouble, to judge from the bland countenances of the said Jehus. The last clause in the conditions of the race was not enforced. The bullocks were not blind-folded, probably the owners were both to risk their valuable vehicles to blinded *bytes*.

Tent-pegging by sections, open to R. A., three tries, Rs. 24 to winning section. This was the most interesting event of the evening. As many as three pegs out of four were taken up on three occasions. The prize was won by Serjt.-Major Sadler's team.

Reconnaissance Race for members only. A sweep of Rs. 2 added to a prize value Rs. 10. To collect reports from 8 different outpost, first man in with reports complete to win; ponies only. Ten started for this event—9 gentlemen and 1 lady. Mr. Swayne was in, in an incredibly short time for the distance to be got over, but he had missed his way and collected only 4 out of the 8 reports. Mr. Fford followed. He too had not brought the full number. Next came in Mr. Topham, with the whole 8 tickets or reports, and to him consequently went the prize. Mr. Vallentine might have won had he too not missed his way and been obliged to retrace a part of it. He came in second, Mr. Brooklehurst 3rd, and Miss Hutchinson 4th.

The race was an exciting one, and a tiring one too, to judge by the heated faces of the competitors when they came in.

Chatty Race for all Europeans, 100 yards, Rs. 5, 3, 2. Pte. Holder, 1; Pte. Potts, 2: Pte. Teck, 3. One poor water-carrier lost his pot, and his chance and gaind a bath just as he neared the goal. Most of the men carried their pots in their hands, not on their heads.

Bamboo Melee, open to sepoys only, one to ride and two to carry. Competitors to provide their own bamboos, Rs. 9, 6, 3. The competitors came up in grand style, marching to music, the carried looking decidedly more cool and comfortable than those carrying. At the sound of the bugle the melee began, but the men seemed indisposed to continue the fight, and the melee was rather a failure.

All the arrangements were made with great care, and the different events succeeded each other without unnecessary loss of time. The Somerset band played at intervals right through the afternoon.

Even the most hopeful among us has given up any vain delusions concerning the return of the cooler weather; hot days with strong north-easterly breezes are our lot just now, and it is really something to have some decided grievance. The first of the weddings—the outcome of last year's season—is to take place to-morrow morning when our Civil Surgeon, Dr. Greany, and Miss Wingate, sister of our chaplain, are going to be made happy.

## THE WANTS OF MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems a marvel to me that Matheran should for so many years have been allowed to remain as it is. The visitor hungers and thirsts for some literature, in the shape of Magazines, leading Indian and English newspapers, and books of an intellectual type, but finds none. He hears a great deal about a Gymkhana, and is sadly disappointed to find—after entering himself as a subscriber—that Tennis is the only recreation. It ought not to be difficult to raise sufficient debentures to run up a building near the Tennis Courts, comprising a room for two billiard tables and another furnished with literature of sorts, indoor games, and so on, for the use of both ladies and gentlemen. Considering the number of visitors to Matheran, the financial state of the Club would probably soon be satisfactory, admitting of the early paying off of the debentures. The smallest stations in many parts of India can boast of a Club or Assembly Rooms, and there is little doubt that given such an Institution, as also comfortable carriage up the hill, the number of visitors would increase considerably.

Lastly—a fast special train at 3-30 p.m. to Neral on Saturday (and Friday too, if possible) would be a great boon to the public. Why not run up a shed or hire a house at once, so as to make a start this coming hot season? For purity of air and healthy foot and horse exercise, Matheran is certainly to be preferred to any place on the line of railway, being, as it were, on an island, with pure air on all sides and far from barracks and habitations where soldiers and railway *employés* abound.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 26. OTIUM CUM DIGNITATE.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

COLABA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

8-15 P.M.—Special Address by Rev. H. A. Gulliford on Mission work in the Mysore. Cordial invitation to all.

*Truth* says:—I hear that the Queen has issued an order that any noblemen and gentlemen of "light and leading" who may be considered to have misconducted themselves, but whose offences have not been such as to justify their exclusion from Court, are to be punished by not being invited to the State Balls or State Concerts.

Two of the Professors belonging to the Pasteur Institute have succeeded in separating a generative microbe of diphtheria, and the discovery of a vaccine as a preventive against diphtheria is now said to be only a matter of time.

RECENTLY in Elbœuf, a scheme was started by a number of small manufacturing firms to send out commercial travellers to represent the whole number in given countries. Thus, one is to be sent to Japan and others to other countries. The first syndicate was formed of twenty firms, but others containing smaller numbers have also been formed. As far as possible, each member of the syndicate has his own speciality, and the samples of no two members are alike. But even if two firms produce the same wares, there is no reason why they should not belong to the syndicate, inasmuch as the traveller has no reason to press the goods of one more than those of the other, as the commission is the same in each case. A certain amount of confidence must naturally prevail between the members, and any secret compact between the traveller and one of the members would soon be discovered, and be injurious to both. The costs are divided between the members, and expenses which would be impossible for one to bear are easily borne by ten or twelve.

## SAD ACCIDENT AT MAHABLESHWAR.

A MELANCHOLY accident is reported from Mahableshwar as having occurred to Arthur Pottinger, the son of Major-General Pottinger. It was on Monday the news reached Bombay that the youth had been out shooting and had fallen a victim to a tiger; and although this report did not turn out to be quite true, still the boy had met with a shocking accident which had caused his death. He left home on Friday morning to do some shooting, attended by a sepoy and two dogs. He was away all day, and as night advanced and he did not return, alarm began to be felt as to his safety. Enquiry was made, and it was found that about three o'clock in the afternoon he passed through the village of Budnikir along with his sepoy and dogs on the way home by Bombay Point. This was the last that was seen of him alive. All Saturday search was made amongst the jungles between Bombay and Babington Points, but without result. Early on Sunday morning, however, the sepoy was found lying below what is known as the tiger path, badly injured and unable to move, about half a mile from the Chinaman's Waterfall. The boy was next found lying dead close by, with a dog beside him. The other dog was nowhere to be found, but it was afterwards discovered that in returning home it had been seized and eaten by a panther. It appeared that the young lad and the sepoy were endeavouring to climb the hill, when a rock or a tree by which they were holding gave way, precipitating them over the cliff. The boy fell farthest,—a distance of between 100 and 150 feet. Death, from the appearance of his injuries, must have been instantaneous. The sincerest sympathy is expressed by all on the hill for General and Mrs. Pottinger.

The *Poona Observer* gives the following account of the unfortunate occurrence:—"On Saturday intimation was received in Poona that Arthur Pottinger, the son of Major-General Pottinger, had gone out shooting on the day previous and had not returned. In consequence of this, General Pottinger left Bombay for Poona, arriving here on Sunday evening. Up to this nothing further than that the boy had got lost in the forest was apprehended; but a telegram received later conveyed the sad intelligence that the dead body of the child was found at the foot of the Bombay Point. Major-General and Mrs. Pottinger left for Mahableshwar by the Southern Mahratta Railway at 8-15 on Monday, arriving at Wattan at 1-55 p.m. on the same day, and from whence they posted up to Mahableshwar. They had the body of the poor child put into a leaden coffin and left with it from Mahableshwar yesterday morning, arriving at the Poona station at 7-5 p.m. The coffin was put into General's Pottinger's carriage under Dr. Bull's supervision, who, with Colonel Becher, did all he could to relieve the bereaved parents of this painful duty. Both the father and mother of the unfortunate child are quite bowed down with grief, and great sympathy is felt for them by every one in the station. The coffin was taken to the house of General Adams, where it remained all night and will be interred in St. Sepulchre's Cemetry this morning (Tuesday) at 7-30 a.m. From the statement at first made that one of the dogs, accompanying the poor child, had been killed by a tiger it was concluded the peon and Arthur Pottinger had come by their deaths in the same way; but from the latest information to hand we are enabled to give the following account of the deplorable accident. It appears that Arthur, who was living on the Sattara Road with some of his brothers and sisters under the care of Mrs Barnes, said he was going out shooting on Friday. This was at about 10 o'clock, when they were all having breakfast. He would scarcely eat anything as he was in a great hurry to get away, and promised to be back at 4 o'clock, in time for dinner. He took a peon and two dogs with him and went in the direction of "Bombay Point," After a short time he got close up to the Point, and in trying to get a shot at something, over-balanced himself and fell clear over to the foot of the rock, a distance of three hundred feet. The peon, when he saw his little master falling, rushed up to save him lost his footing, and also fell to the bottom; his fall, however, being broken, about midway by a large bush, which he attempted to clutch. He fell on to his arms, one of which was broken, and he sustained further injuries to his head and body which rendered him unconscious. As Arthur or the peon did not return, and it was growing dusk, the people at home grew anxious and despatched some of the servants to look for the missing child. No trace of him, however, could be found, and the search was continued all night. Of course at this time it was supposed that the child and peon had got lost in the jungle, and about three or four hundred coolies and beaters were engaged to search the surrounding thickets. All that day and night the search continued, and it began to be whispered that the child and peon were attacked by a tiger. On Sunday, at about 12 o'clock as some forest sepoys were passing they noticed a cap on a bush, a short distance from the foot of the Bombay Point, and on going up closer they found the body of Arthur Pottinger, face downwards, among some bushes. The head was fearfully mutilated, and death must have been instantaneous. The peon was lying a short distance away unconscious, with his broken arm doubled up under him. One of the dogs was sitting near Arthur's side, and although faint with hunger and thirst, the faithful animal refused to leave its little master. Arthur Pottinger's gun was found a few yards away, where it fell on being knocked out of the poor little fellow's hand. An alarm was at once given, and a party of the searchers was soon brought to the spot. The Major-General's cook wrapped the body of the unfortunate boy in a blanket and climbed with it to the road above, from whence it was conveyed in a tonga to the Hospital. The injured peon was also taken to the Hospital, where he lies in a precarious state, but his case is not considered hopeless.

We forgot to mention that the children were removed to Mahableshwar as small-pox had attacked a member of General Pottinger's family.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA GOLF.

ON Thursday and Saturday last eight most enthusiastic golfers competed for the gold medal originally presented by the Blackheath Golf Club. Of late Mr. Burn has been in such remarkably good putting form that his success was considered almost certain, though some were inclined to put a little money on his great rival. The greens were not in good order, being in some cases converted into undulating browns, and the course as usual strewn with small stones; but Mr. Burn the first morning put on a good 45, or three less than Mr. Melvin. A bad tee stroke at the third hole almost threw Mr. Burn out of the first place, whilst Mr. Melvin was improving on his previous score. The result was 43 to Mr. Burn and 46 to his opponent, who just lost a tie by a wild put on the last green. Every one was glad to hail the winner, who has been playing remarkably well, and whose bad luck on two or three occasions just lost him the match at the last two holes.

We are glad to welcome a new player who bids fair to work himself into the front rank very soon.

A handicap in which four of the players were scratch was also won by Burn.

The scores were as follows:—

| | 1st Wind. | 2nd Wind. | Score. | Points. | Handicap Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. S. Burn ..... | 45 | 48 | 93 | 0 | 93 |
| W. F. Melvin ..... | 48 | 46 | 94 | 0 | 93 |
| C. E. Nixon ..... | 51 | 48 | 99 | 2 | 97 |
| H. S. Lemon ..... | 58 | 51 | 109 | 10 | 99 |
| D. Macdonald ... | 50 | 50 | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| F. H. Tod ..... | 49 | 55 | 104 | 4 | 100 |
| J. Stiven ..... | 49 | 57 | 106 | 0 | 106 |
| J. Begbie ..... | 58 retired. | | | | |

In Jan. H. R. Cobbold won the Calcutta Golf Club Medal with a fine score of 42 less 6 = 36 from Burn, 38.

The "Forty-Two Medal" has been played for three times, being won by Begbie, 7 points, Tod, 3 points, and Burn, scratch.

On Tuesday Burn and Melvin played a brilliant match, when the former made the old record of 43 and the latter a new one of 41. The score was 4, 4, 2, 5, 3, 4, 6, 5, 4, 4 = 41.

## ENGLISH OPINION AND THE CRAWFORD CASE.

The Indian Telegraph Union have despatched the following telegram regarding the Crawford case to London for distribution amongst the leading newspapers:—

Much astonishment at the attempt being made in England to prejudice English public opinion regarding Crawford Case and native magistrates against Bombay Government. Similar attempts were made here when the Crawford Commission was appointed to prevent full inquiry. The courageous conduct of Government frustrated such attempts. The report of the Crawford Commission is now being considered by the Bombay Government for submission to the Secretary of State, with whom the final decision rests. English public opinion should wait till the whole case is properly before it. Sensational writing about corrupt magistrates being supported by Government untrue. Confidence felt that Government will do right, and alarm expressed about possible results of premature interference of English opinion on one-sided information

## THE GOLDEN GANG ROBBERIES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

BHUSAWAL, FEB. 25.

THE enquiry into the "Golden Gang" case opened this morning before Mr. T. Walker, Assistant Collector, Khandeish. The proceedings, which took place in the Collector's Court, were watched with great interest by a large gathering of Railway employes. Mr. Frere, as the Railway Company's solicitor, only led evidence with regard to four charges of theft against Neill, which he has admitted.

Mr. Stanyon, from Jubbulpore, watched the proceedings on behalf of Spinks, Myles, and Stirling.

In his opening statement, Mr. Frere said that there were four men—Railway employes—charged, and of these Neill was the principal offender. He was charged with theft of property which he had had entrusted to his care as a guard on the Railway, while the others would only be proceeded against for receiving stolen property. Mr. Frere did not know what his Honour's intentions in the matter were, and he wished to ask, before leading evidence in the cases, whether his Honour would deal with them himself or commit them to the Sessions. He thought it desirable that the same Court, which dealt with the principal offender, should deal also with the receivers. If the court committed the cases, he would first deal with Neill, and then proceed with cases against the other charged with receiving stolen property. The evidence against Neill, was that, while in charge of luggage as a guard between Bhusawul and Budneira and *vice-versa* he tampered with certain parcels and extracted their contents which were chiefly ornaments.

His Honour asked if Mr. Frere proposed to take the whole of the cases together or separately.

Mr. Frere proposed to take Inspector Franks, Motiram Manikram's and Fazul Hoosein's case at once. He would go on with the case of Inspector Franks first. Neill had been a guard in the Railway since November 1887, and lived in Bhusawul since April 1888. During that time he had been a second guard in charge of trains running between Bhusawul and Budneira and *vice-versa*. Evidence would be given to show that the second guard was always in charge of the luggage. On the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of August last Mr. Franks travelled from Hydrabad to Mirzatapore, passing through Bhusawul and Budneira. Neill was second guard in charge of that train between the two last stations, and there were in his custody five packages belonging to Mr Franks. Two of these packages contained a gold watch and chain and a gold jewelled bracelet; and after his arrival at Mirzatapore Mr. Franks opened the packages and found their contents missing. He made a complaint, which would be put in, in evidence, and in this complaint the number of the watch and minute description of the bracelet were given. The property could thus be completely identified. Then Neill was suspended and went to Bombay, where he was arrested by the Bombay Police. Neill's arrest led to further action by the Railway Police. Colonel Portman, on receiving certain information, ordered one house at Madras and another at Budneira to be searched, with the result that the house in Badneira, occupied by Mrs. D'Souza, some of the missing property was found. No property was, however, really found in Neills possession in connection with this case, but Neill made a full confession before the mamlatdar here, which was recorded in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

The next case was that of the theft of the silk goods belonging to one Motiram Mannkram. The goods had been registered and placed under Neill's care as second guard of the train from Bhusawul to Budneira. One of the bundles of goods was afterwards found to have been tampered with and several pieces of silk were missing. These were subsequently found with Neill, or at least in his house when he was arrested in Bombay.

The third case was that of Fazul Hoosein, who travelled on the 10th November through Bhusawul, and in that same train with which Neill ran as second guard. Fazul Hoosein had a package containing a large quantity of jewellery, valued at something like Rs. 2,900. When he arrived at his journey's end Fazul, missed some of his jewels, and when Neill was arrested in Bombay, it was discovered that he had borrowed Rs. 190 from a Marwaree on the surety of a gold neck ornament which had been missed by Fazul who, it may be stated, had made a complaint of his loss.

Mr. Frere then proceeded to call evidence, first as to Neill's connection with the train.

Edward Webster, station-master of Bhusawul, said: I have been a year and four months station-master at Bhusawul. I know the guard William Neill. He was for sometime guard between Bhusawul and Budneira and *vice-versa*. There are generally two guards attached to a train.

Mr. Frere: Which guard has charge of the luggage.

Witness: The second guard invariably.

The Magistrate: Where does he travel, with the luggage?

Witness: Not invariably; sometimes he does. Moylan was head guard in charge of the train on 21st October as far as Nagpore, and which left here at 10.-30 p. m.

Where did Neill join that train?—At Bhusawal. He went on to Budneira. I believe before he was suspended he lived here. (Witness then produced a receipt which showed some of the property that was entrusted to Neill. It was signed by Neill. This document showed the parcels that Neill would take to Budneira. There are five packages entered here sent from Hyderabad to Mirzatapore, and signed for by Neill in pencil.

Who was the guard of the train, No.66, leaving Budneira for Bhusawal on the 15th Dec. 1888?—The train reached here in the morning. Callaghan was in charge, and Neill was second guard. I produce Neill's receipt for two packages from Mirzatapore to Bhurampore. It must have been signed by Neill at Murzatapore. These packages would have gone by the train No. 66. I also produce the owner's receipt for these packages.

Who were the guards in charge of the train leaving Budneira in the night of the 11th November?—Moylan and Neill were the guard. The train left at 9-15 p.m. I produce the luggage summary receipt of the packages that came by that train. It is signed by Neill.

Neill left Bhusawal last month? Do you know the date?—No: I cant give you the date.

The Magistrate: In the first case who was the guard in charge of the luggage from Manmar to Bhusawal?—I cannot tell you.

The Magistrate: Who is responsible for the trains?—The head guard is first of all accountable, and the second guard is accountable to the first guard.

Where do these guards generally travel? In the brake van?—The first guard travels in the front brake and the second guard in the rear.

What luggage is put in the brake-van?—The whole of the luggage for roadside stations, and the through consignments are put in the luggage-van.

What do you call roadside stations?—Intermediate stations.

Are the guards changed at Budneira on the train from Nagpore to Bhusawal?—Yes.

Motiram Manikram was then called and said: I am a goomasta of Goculdas Chubildas of Bhurampore. In November last I took some goods for sale in Wassind taluka.

What did the goods consist of?—Silk goods, puzgrees, &c. I produce a list of the goods, some of which I sold 40 pieces, and took back to Bhurampore, what was left unsold. There were 181 pieces left unsold.

How did you pack them?—In a bamboo box tied with cord. I booked the goods from Mirzatapore to Bhurampore on the 14th December.

The Magistrate.—Where is Bhurampore?

Col. Portman: On the Jubbulpore line; and Mirzatapore is on the Nagpore line.

Witness: I passed through Bhusawul, arriving here in the morning. The goods were booked in the name of my master.

Mr. Frere: When you arrived at the end of your journey, did you notice anything peculiar about the goods?—Not at the station, but at my house, I noticed that the bundles in the box had been tampered with.

In what way?—The rope had been cut with a knife, and I found some of the goods missing.

What did you find missing?—Six pieces of silk, and one puggree; seven pieces in all.

When did you see your property again?—I saw it here about 8 or 10 days ago. (Witness identified the property produced.) One of the pieces contains a ticket I put on it. An Inspector showed these goods to me.

The Magistrate: Did you make any report to the police of your loss?—No, I did not.

Fazul Hoosein, examined by Mr. Frere, said: On the 10th November I booked three packages from Rajnatgaum to Khandwa, and travelled by the same train. I broke my journey for a night at Nagpore. I was given a receipt for the goods I booked. On the, 12th November I reached Bhusawal, and arrived at Khandwa on the 13th. My luggage reached Khandwa the night before I did. I then went on to Mudbai; and when I got home I examined my luggage.

What did you notice?—I found some of my property missing.

What were they?—Ornaments, cash, and clothes.

What is the value of the missing property?—Rs. 2,950. I made a complaint in writing to the Railway authorities. (A broken piece of a silver bangle which was shown to the witness, and other ornaments, were identified by him.)

The Magistrate: What reply did you receive to your complaint? I was told that inquiries would be made

His Honour asked that the correspondence should be produced or put in.

Colonel Portman replied that the complaint was originally made to the Ajmere Railway authorities and not to Mr. Conder, of the G. I. P. Railway.

Ramkurun Narayan, a Bhusawal Marwaree Sowcar, was the next witness. He deposed: I know Neill, and twice had dealings with him. On the 27th December I went to Mr Stirling's bungalow. He wanted a loan of Rs. 100. On the evening of the same day Stirling and Neill came to my house.

Tell us what happened?—They wanted Rs. 200, which I promised to give if they pledged anything with me.

Did they pledge anything?—Yes; Neill pledged a gold neck ornament with me, and I gave him Rs. 150. Stirling and Neill were both present.

What did Neill do with the money?—He gave Stirling Rs. 100 and pocketed Rs. 90. Both signed their names in my book.

Is there any entry in your book about the ornament?—No, there is none. The ornament remained with me till I gave it up to Portman Saheb. The ornament weighed about eight tolas.

Inspector Dillon, Bombay Police, was the next witness. He said: I arrested Neill in Bombay on the 31st of January, in consequence of information I received. I searched his room in a large chawl, in Duncan Road. My informant pointed out the room. I found three pieces of silk in the loft above Neill's room. I also found the broken wristlet.

The house was searched in the presence of a panch, and a list of the property was made. I gave the property over to Inspector Jeffries, and Neill was taken to Bhusawal by Constable Webb, Bombay Police.

Inspector Jeffries, Railway Police, testified to having received the property from Mr. Dillon. He added: Under orders from Col. Portman I searched the house of Spinks at Bhusawul, and found, amongst other things, a silk puggree, of which I took charge.

Colonel Portman, Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, stated: In consequence of a telegram I received on the 1st February from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, I proceeded thither, and on the evening of the 3rd went to Bhusawul. I saw Neill under arrest in Bombay when I arrived there. From information I received in Bombay I ordered Mr. Jeffries to search the house of guard Spinks, and I then went myself to the shop of the witness, Ram Karun, in consequence of information I received from the Constable McCarthy, who is now dead.

What did McCarthy tell you?—He told me he had learnt that Neill and Stirling had borrowed some money from Ramkurun.

What did Ramkurun tell you?—He produced his book, which was signed by Stirling and Neill, to whom he said he had lent Rs. 190. I ordered Ramkurun's house to be searched by the chief constable and Ramkurun then handed me a gold neck ornament at my house.

Did you take any further steps?—Yes, from information I had received from Neill I telegraphed to the Commissioner of Police at Madras.

His Honour: To do what?

Witness: To search the house of a Mrs. Spink at Vepery, Madras. I also directed Inspector O'Grady to search the house of a Mrs. D'Souza in Budneira.

Inspector O'Grady, G. I. P. Railway, Budneira, Berar, was the next witness. He said: I received a letter from Inspector Franks, complaining of the loss of the gold watch and chain and bracelet on the night of the 4th. In consequence of an order from Col. Portman I directed the chief constable at Budneira to search the house of Mrs. D'Souza.

The chief constable of Budneira, a Hindoo, deposed to searching the house of Mrs. D'Souza on the morning of the 5th February. It was done in the presence of a punch. He found a black tin box, which was locked in Mr. D'Souza's bed-room. It was opened by the station master and found to contain a gold watch, a gold bracelet, a lump of melted silver, and various other articles. Witness recognised the things shown him.

Mr. Frere directed his Honour's attention to the fact that the watch and bracelet exactly corresponded with the description given by Mr. Franks in his complaint. The number of the watch was 27147 and bore the name of Messrs. Favre, Leuba. The bracelet contained a sapphire and rubies in the form of a star. Mr. Frere added that the chain had not been found.

## THE BOMONJEE EDULJEE ALLBLESS HOSPITAL.

THE foundation-stone of this hospital was laid by H. E. the Governor on Monday afternoon. The site is adjacent to the Cama Hospital, and a temporary shed tastefully ornamented with flags and gay-coloured cloths was erected for the accommodation of visitors, who represented all sections of the community. The Governor was accompanied by Lady Reay, and attended by Captain Hamilton, A. D. C. The Governor's party took their seat on a *dais* by the side of the place where the corner-stone was to be laid. The assembly included the Hon. J. B. Richey, C. S. I., Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Right Rev. Dr. Porter, Archbishop of Bombay. Surgeon-Genl. Pinkerton, Brigade-Surgeon Hojel, Dustoors Peshotan Beheranji Sanjana and Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamaspasana, Ph. D., Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. F. L. Charles, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Surgeon-Majors Lyon, Arnott, and Parekh, Khan Bahadoor M. O. Murzban, Col. Wilson, Messrs. W. E. Hart, N. S. Symons, Maneckjee Dhunjeebhoy, and Hormusji Edulji Allbless, Nowrojee D. Allbless, Framjee N. Patel, Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, F. D. Petit, Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, M. H. Phipson, J. Young, Muncherjee Hormusji Cama, M. H. Hakim, Dr. R. N. Khory, Jehangeer C. Jehangeer, Tribhowandas and Purshotumdas M. Nathoobhoy, &c.

Lord and Lady Reay were received on their arrival by the Surgeon-General of the Government of Bombay, Mr. Murzban, Executive Engineer at the Presidency, and the Hospital Staff. After their Excellencies had taken their seats on the platform, a granddaughter of Mr. Murzban presented them with beautiful nosegays, which were graciously received. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy having introduced the trustees of the late Mr. Bomonjee Eduljee Allbless to the Governor, Mr. Nowrojee D. Allbless asked his Excellency, on behalf of the trustees, to lay the foundation-stone. The address in which he conveyed this request was as follows :—

May it please your Excellency—We, as trustees of a charitable fund set apart by the late Mr. Bomonjee Eduljee Allbless, beg most respectfully to address your Excellency as follows :—Our late brother, Mr. Bomonjee Eduljee Allbless, left by his will the sum of Rupees 60,000 for founding a hospital or dispensary, and his express desire was that the money should be applied for the benefit of all communities, whatsoever their race or creed might be. A deed was executed for the purpose of securing this fund, and it is as trustees of this deed that we have taken the liberty of now addressing your Excellency. When enquiries were made as to how the funds might best be applied, a suggestion was put forward that they should be devoted to a hospital for infectious diseases, but this project fell through owing to difficulties as to a site and other matters which it was found impossible to meet. It was then suggested by your Excellency that an Obstetric Hospital was urgently needed. Your Excellency was good enough to mention certain generous terms as being acceptable on the part of Government and the suggestion was gratefully responded to, as being the most appropriate and satisfactory one which could have been made. Negotiations were carried on by us with your Excellency's Government, through Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, and eventually it was arranged that the fund available should be applied for the purposes of an Obstetric Hospital on these conditions: 1.—That the hospital should be called the Bomonjee Eduljee Allbless Obstetric Hospital. 2.—That it should be open to all classes and communities. 3.—That one of the wards should be set apart exclusively for Parsee females. 4.—That Government should grant a site, and maintain the hospital in perpetuity. We now most respectfully beg, in the name of the deceased Bomonjee Eduljee Allbless and of the charity which he founded, to tender to your Excellency our warmest thanks and sincere gratitude for the interest taken by your Excellency and your Government in the charity, and to your Excellency personally for consenting to lay the foundation-stone of the hospital and initiating the work. We also take the opportunity of acknowledging the concessions which Government have so generously made in agreeing on their part to the above conditions. In connection with the Obstetric Hospital, it was pointed out to us, that it would be necessary to provide doctors' quarters, to be also available for the Cama Hospital, and accordingly we have offered together with the sons of the deceased Dadabhoy Eduljee Allbless, a sum of Rupees 6,000 for that purpose, and also a sum of Rupees 4,000 for furniture, which it was stated would be required for the new hospital. The latter sum we beg respectfully to offer in the name of our late mother Motibai, wife of the late Eduljee Framjee Allbless, and we venture to hope that your Excellency's Government will be graciously pleased to accept it. There is one further point with regard to which we take the liberty of troubling your Excellency, and this is that we believe there is a need felt at the Cama Hospital and that there will be need in connection with the new hospital for a mortuary or dead-house for the bodies of deceased Parsees. According to the religion and tenets of the Parsees their corpses ought at any hazard to be kept separate from those of other communities. It appears that owing to there being no house to which bodies can be removed, Parsees are sometimes compelled by their religious feelings to remove the patients from the Cama Hospital when death is imminent, which would not occur if there were a building such as that referred to. Any precipitate removal of dying persons is, we venture to submit, highly undesirable, and would be obviated if the building were sanctioned. We are glad to hear that Dr. Edith Pechey, the physician who presides over the Cama Hospital (and to whom our thanks are specially due for having assisted most ably in furthering the scheme for establishing this hospital), supports this suggestion, and we most respectfully and earnestly beg your Excellency to be kind enough to take the matter into consideration. If a site for the building is sanctioned, we and the sons of the deceased Dadabhoy Eduljee Allbless shall be happy to contribute Rupees 2,000, and should feel highly grateful to your Excellency and your Government if this were accepted. We again take the liberty of thanking your Excellency for furthering this charity, for personally inaugurating it, and for the trouble and care bestowed on the subject by your Excellency's Government. This inauguration is only another added to the very numerous works of charity and benefaction which have been founded under your Excellency's auspices, and we beg again to express our gratitude (a feeling which will be shared hereafter by all classes) for the part which your Excellency's Government have taken in the matter. Perhaps your Excellency will kindly allow us to add that we acknowledge most cordially the great assistance which Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban has been to this charity both in making plans and estimates for the building, in making suggestions, to us and in being the means of communication between us and your Excellency's Government. We also venture to suggest that nothing could give keener satisfaction to all concerned with the hospital, or more highly honour the charity, than that Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught should graciously be pleased to allow one of the wards in it to be named after Her Royal Highness. This would (we beg respectfully to submit) assist in perpetuating for the patients in this Hospital the memory of Her Royal Highness, and the active and sincere interest which has been taken by both their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in the welfare of all Her Majesty's subjects who inhabit this Empire. In conclusion we ask to be pardoned for taking the liberty of thanking Her Excellency Lady Reay for her special interest in and for the time and trouble devoted by Her Excellency to the cause of Female Medical Education and to the alleviation of suffering amongst the women of India. In the name of this charity we beg to say that it would give very great pleasure if one of the wards of this hospital might be named after Lady Reay as a memorial of the interest taken by Her Excellency in the work. We should be most grateful if this suggestion were consented to. We now beg to request that your Excellency will be good enough to do the charity the honour of laying the foundation-stone of the hospital.

H. E. the Governor then addressed the assembly as follows :—

Mr. Allbless, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is my duty, and a very pleasant duty, to offer to the Allbless family the best thanks of Government and of the community of Bombay for their gift, which has enabled us to erect another hospital in this town, which with regard to hospitals may consider itself most fortunately situated. I may at once tell you, Mr. Allbless, that one of the requests contained in your address, namely, to have a mortuary erected for deceased Parsis, will be complied with by Government; and we shall have the greater pleasure in doing so as your gift is intended to be not only for the use of the Parsi community, but for all the various sections of this great city. Everything connected with this gift, and the progress of the necessary preparations, has been most satisfactory; and I have to thank you for the liberal way in which you have met invariably the requests of Government. Your original offer was made in October 1886. I shall not here narrate the various vicissitudes which fill the interval to the 30th of May 1888, when I directed a letter to be written to you, suggesting that your gift should be devoted to the erection of this hospital; and without any further delay, you, the trustees of the Allbless benefaction, on the 6th June, accepted my proposal with a readiness which was most gratifying. On the 18th of June I called for the plans and estimates, and on the 8th of December we were able to issue the Government resolution, by which they were approved. On the 19th of January a tender was accepted, which is somewhat below the original estimate. Therefore, think you will agree with me that no time has been lost in reaching this auspicious commencement of building operations. The hospital will contain on the ground floor a waiting room, a ward containing twelve beds, a labour ward, and a dispensary; and on the first floor there will be a ward with 3 beds, another with 12 beds, a private ward with one bed, a matron's bedroom and a sitting-room. There will be thirty-one beds in all. The estimate for the hospital is Rs. 60,000. But not satisfied with your benefactions for the building, you have added to it Rs. 4,000 for furniture, and have further been kind enough to add Rs. 6,000 for the doctors' quarters. Since I have had the pleasure of being on these premises, on the 30th of July 1886, when I had the honour of opening the neighbouring hospital, I think that everything—and I appeal to Dr. Pechey, who is present here, to contradict me, if I am not accurate—which the authorities of this hospital required has been in some way or other added to it. The nurses' quarters, forming a very important addition, were provided without delay, and I have also arranged that quarters for the lady-doctors will be immediately proceeded with. With regard to these quarters I wish to point to one very exceptional feature, and that is that we were enabled to erect them by *joint* donations. There is very often much less difficulty to get something done for, say, Rs. 20,000, and to get a large donation for a building to which we attach the name of some prominent member of the community than to obtain aid for a more humble need. But here Mr. Cama has again come forward with a sum of Rs. 5,000, and we have further had a donation of Rs. 5,000 from Lady Reay's Fund. Then there was a saving on the nurses' quarters, and you, gentlemen (the trustees), as I have already stated, contributed Rs. 6,000; so that the expenses of a very desirable addition will be met from three different sources. I commend to the community this example of co-operation in charity, which I trust will not be the only instance of its kind. There is another fact in connection with this hospital which is of very great importance, and that is the nature of the staff to which we shall entrust its fortunes. You will all agree with me that we may consider ourselves privileged that the same lady who undertook in July 1886 the initiative with regard to the Cama Hospital will also be the first physician who will preside over the destinies of the Bomonjee Allbless Hospital, I mean my friend, Dr. Pechey. (Cheers.) I do not suppose that to any more accomplished hands could be surrendered the great trust of managing this great institution. Dr. Pechey's authority made a success of the Cama and will make a success of the Bombay Allbless Hospital. (Cheers.) I beg to congratulate Dr. Pechey on this further enlargement of her sphere of operations. Since July 1886 the Cama Hospital has lost two very able ladies, Miss Ellaby and Miss Littlewood, and is soon to lose a third, Miss Van Overbeke, but I am happy to say that to-day I have received a despatch from the Secretary of State informing Government that Miss Macdonald has been appointed to take her share of this great work. We are glad that Miss Walke's services are to be retained. Now one of the great elements of success of this hospital is undoubtedly the training of nurses; and in that connection Miss Atkinson's name deserves prominent notice. It was feared at first that we should not be able to attract nurses from all sections of the community. But looking at the list of probationers who have been trained, we find that they are recruited among Europeans and Eurasians as well as among Brahmins and Marathas, and that up to this date 18 nurses have been trained and 13 probationers are in training. This new hospital will add to the skill and efficiency of the nurses, whose work all over the presidency is and will be of the utmost value. I may, perhaps, show you with what success it has been attended by mentioning some of the positions occupied by our probationers. One of them has been assisting in Lady Dufferin's Dispensary in Hyderabad; another is engaged in private nursing at Secunderabad; and another in teaching English to native nurses in this hospital. Three have gone to the Gaikowar's Hospital at Baroda; another is retained in the hospital here for midwifery purposes in the bazaar. Another is in charge of the hospital for women at Nassik; another is with Dr. Bernard in her dispensary at Poona; another has gone to Sattara; another has quite recently left the hospital to work in the villages around Nassik. I think this roll-call is very encouraging, and I am sure we all wish to increase as much as possible this nursing power which has been recognized by everybody, both in the European and the native communities as being of the utmost importance, and as being one which cannot fail to meet with immediate and tangible results. I must allude to the endowment fund, as it is of the utmost importance that all our hospitals should have such funds. It is necessary for the purpose of buying instruments and appliances. It is necessary to let the patients enjoy some of those luxuries which are inadmissible in the official bill fare, of and nothing will gratify Dr. Pechey or our energetic Secretary, Mr. Phipson more than if their appeal to the public on behalf of this endowment fund meets with the success which it deserves. It is a gratifying fact to the Government and to all of us that this hospital, the first of its kind in this Presidency, has been able not only to hold its own, but to enjoy a well deserved popularity. Under the noble and vigorous efforts of the Marchioness of Dufferin other parts of India are no longer destitute of hospitals of this kind. But we cannot forget that to the gifted lady who has recently left the Madras Presidency, Lady Grant Duff, is due the initiative with regard to the first Gosha, or, as we should call it, purdah hospital. We too often take for granted the existence of blessings which 20 or 30 years ago would have been deemed visionary. And we must not forget that even in the present day in countries where medical education has attained great eminence, lady-doctors are, I am sorry to say, not received with the welcome which they deserve from their learned brethren. Quite recently I read of a lady who had obtained her degree in Paris, and the great doctor—Charcot—addressed her in language which certainly could not be called flattering. I cannot quote the exact words, but I think he said something to this effect to the fair graduate: "You are an extremely charming young lady. You are an extremely clever young lady, but do not think that because you have today received your degree in medical science, therefore your proper place is in the operation room. No your proper place is in the ball-room." (Laughter.) Well, I do not think that such words would be greeted with sympathy by this audience. I think that our lady-doctors in India are hailed as ministering angels by all classes of the community. All we ask for is that more should come out and that the authorities should give to those who have come out that fixity of tenure to which they are entitled, as we do not wish to engage them on short-service. I for one do not think that short-service is applicable to the ladies who preside over this institution, but that we should reap the fruits of the experience which they are gaining every day—an experience which is the result of hard labour, of constant devotion, and of continuous study. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I beg with these short remarks, to ask you to give a cordial vote of thanks to the Allbless trustees for the way in which they have enabled us to be present here to-day at this very interesting function. (Applause.)

The Governor then proceeded to lay the foundation-stone. A box containing copies of the local newspapers of the day and coins was placed in the cavity of the stone, which was covered by a copperplate which had the following inscription on it :—"The foundation-stone of this building, to be called the Bomonjee Eduljee Allbless Obstetric Hospital, was laid by the favour of Almighly God by H. E. Donald James, 11th Lord Reay, G.C.I.E., LL. D., Governor of Bombay, on the 12th day of the sixth month Shenshai, and of the seventh month, Kadmi, of the year 1258, of the era of Yezdezard, corresponding with the 25th day of February 1889, in the year of Christ, and in the fifty-second year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, and Empress of India. H. E. the most Honourable Sir Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, &c., G.C.M.G., P.C., &c., Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Architect, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Assoc. Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, Executive Engineer of the Presidency." Lord Reay having laid the cement with a silver trowel the stone was gradually lowered and placed in its position. His Excellency then formally declared the stone to be well and truly laid, and invoked the blessing of Heaven on the work. The silver trowel was presented by the trustees of the charity to the Governor. It shows some tasteful workmanship and bears the same inscription as that on the foundation-stone.

Dr. Edith Pechey, in thanking the Governor on behalf of the trustees, for performing the ceremony said :—

Your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—To me has fallen the pleasant task of offering to you, my Lord, the thanks of the ladies and gentlemen present, and of the medical and nursing staff of this hospital, for your kindness in laying the foundation-stone to-day; but I am sure we should all feel—that you yourself, my Lord, would feel—that any expression of thanks would be incomplete which did not include our grateful acknowledgments to Lady Reay as well as to yourself. The Bombay public are well aware how that Her Excellency not only sympathizes with you in all your measures of philanthropy, but also how ably she co-operates with you, for we see her with you upon all these occasions, and we have not forgotten how, when you were laid aside by illness, she filled your place in the performance of similar duties with a gracefulness and an unwearying devotion to the public good, which earned for her a lasting place in the grateful affections of the Bombay community. And towards the sister institution to this, Her Excellency's sympathy has not been merely of a public and general nature, but she has always taken the greatest interest in the details of the work. Only the medical and nursery staff of the Cama Hospital know how much time she has devoted, in the midst of her multifarious and onerous duties, to the work carried on here, nor how much personal sympathy she has shown to the workers, and it is a great pleasure to us to have this opportunity of publicly assuring her how much that sympathy has been appreciated.

And with regard to the movement, with which these hospitals have been from the first connected, for supplying medical aid to women, whilst no one has worked with more enthusiasm to raise money, no one has shown more ability in administering the fund (hear, hear)—whilst not neglecting to encourage by scholarships and otherwise, the education of women as doctors, Lady Reay's sound common sense told her that the chief immediate need was a supply of well trained nurses. How cordially she is supported in this opinion by the medical practitioners of Bombay only those can understand who see the difficulty they have in getting their directions carried out, and how often they are driven to run the risk of spreading infection by doing themselves for their patients what ought only to be done by the nurse. A doctor without a nurse I can only compare to that pitiably forlorn individual—a man without a wife; he has to plod his way through life with no comfort, no order, no result commensurate with the labour and thought expended. Already we have received kind messages of appreciative thanks from those doctors who have benefited by the services of the nurses for out-patients, who began work last July. You have yourself spoken of the nursing school instituted by Lady Reay in connection with the Cama Hospital. The results, so far are good, but I am persuaded that they are but a small first-fruits of what will be if only the sisters will continue to give us a Miss Atkinson at the head. The nurses in this hospital are well aware in what high estimation I hold their profession, and how much I think of the work of training others in which they are engaged. The pupils, your Excellency, which come under the charge of Miss Atkinson and her fellow-workers, Mrs. Simkins and Miss Chinnery, are taught something besides the mere details of nursing. They carry away with them habits of order and method, they learn to prefer work to idleness, they are always exemplified in the work of their teachers; that grand characteristic of the English people which has been the chief factor in making of them a great united, self-governing nation, which, when developed, will make of India too a great, united, self-governing people, namely, a strong sense of duty, the acceptance of responsibility; and these qualities we trust they will carry with them and shew in their own work wherever they may go. (Hear, hear.) My Lord, long after you and Lady Reay have left these shores, her name will be gratefully remembered in connection with the benefits she has conferred through her nursing school upon the community not only of Bombay, but of the country far and wide, but we are pleased that she has allowed her name to be associated with one of the wards of this hospital, so that when she has left us, her name will be not once and again, but many times every day upon the lips of those who carry on the work which she helped to inaugurate. And to the Royal lady who has graciously consented to give her name to the other ward, who herself affords such a bright example of happy motherhood, who has always shown her sympathy both in public and in private, and who has often delighted by her presence the inmates of the hospital, we also offer our acknowledgments. I have now to request the consent of these two ladies and of your Excellency that the two smaller wards may be named after two Parsee ladies—Motibai, mother of the late Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee Allbless, the donor of this hospital, and Mithibai, widow of the same gentleman. Both these ladies are dead, so these will be memorial wards. I am particulary pleased that they will bear the names of Parsee ladies, as I hope it will be an encouragement to the poor women of their community to forego their prejudice sufficiently to come into hospital to be nursed and cared for. In old times, my Lord, wise Hebrew and Persian lawgivers made regulations for the protection of women and infants suitable to the wild barbarism of the age, but which are no longer needed in a more civilised era, and which, moreover, have degenerated into measures of positive cruelty and of insanitation, the very reverse of the originator's intention. I am sure my Parsee friends will forgive me, and understand me when I say that much as I respect every man's religion, I cannot regard those regulations as in any way connected with the pure creed which they profess, and to those of us, my Lord, whose tenderest recollections in life are associated with the gentle touch of a now vanished hand, the idea of pollution as connected with maternity rouses a feeling akin to horror. I am glad therefore to be able to ask you, in the name of Parsee gentlemen, to allow these wards to be named after two Parsee mothers. I am aware your Excellency, that I have not yet said all that is expected of me. I have been to a great many of these functions since I have been in Bombay and I know what is expected of those who return thanks. Whenever they have got your Excellency upon those somewhat Procrustean yellow-satin chairs, from which it is rather difficult to run away, I notice they always find fault with the Government. But I am going to be an exception to the rule. I am not going to find fault with the Government. I am only going to make an humble suggestion. I remember when first I came out to India, a member of the Civil Service said to me. "It's not the least use trying to save public money, for Government always grabs it if you do." Now we this year have saved Rs. 3,000 upon our hospital estimate and it has been taken from us, taken away from the hospital, out of Bombay, out of the Presidency, for all I know it may by this time have found its way into the pocket of the Ameer of Afghanistan. Now I remember when I was at schools, the parents of some of my schoolfellows had a most admirable plan, by which whatever sum was saved from the pocket money during the term was double at the end. And this is the suggestion which I would respectfully lay before Government. I think it would have been very nice and very appropriate if Government had said to me, "You have saved Rs. 3,000. Good: you shall have it double, and with the Rs. 6,000, you shall get the instruments and appliances you so much need." For, my Lord, it is impossible that this hospital can be properly carried on with the resources of Army Medical Stores. I am sure you would feel sorry for me if you saw the indents which are returned with "not kept" against half the articles we need. We must have a special grant for instruments and appliances, as I see no likelihood of the other alternative, viz., that the Army Medical Stores should be driven to keep them owing to women being drafted into the army for that would mean that the millenium was within appreciable distance. There is however, one other solution of the difficulty which has just occurred to me when facing so many wealthy and benevolent citizens of Bombay and that is that they should amongst them subscribe the Rs.6,000 needed to ensure the efficiency of this hospital. Your Excellencies, I hag again to tender you our heartfelt thanks for your kindness in being present here to-day. (Cheers.)

H. E. the Governor, in reply, said :—I shall only say two words to thank Dr. Pechey very heartily for the kind way in which she has alluded to what Lady Reay has done for this work. I am quite sure that nobody more than myself is aware of the time which Lady Reay has given to this work. I may say that whilst she has been in this Presidency nothing has given her greater pleasure than the support she has invariably received from all sections of the community. When I came here the last thing I expected was to be drawn by Miss Pechey into a financial controversy. Miss Pachey has on this occasion shown what I well knew, that she is an extremely good administrator, and I am quite surprised that, knowing what she did know, she allowed the sum of Rs. 3,000 to lapse—(laughter)—because, if she had followed the advice of the Civilian who, I am afraid, did not belong to the Financial Department, there would have been no saving. But if I can get her theory of a grant-in-aid to savings to be accepted by the Government of India in relation to the savings of the Government of Bombay, I shall be extremely pleased to accept the generous bargain which her ingenuity has evolved. (Laughter and applause.) I must be allowed to supply one omission I have made and to offer our best thanks to Mr. Murzban for the way in which he has drawn up the plans. Mr. Murzban has on this, as on all other occasions, shown that ability and that fertility of resource which have made him such a valuable officer of Government in a town like this, where, I am happy to say, the Imperial, Local, Municipal, Public Works operations are every day growing in importance. (Cheers.)

The ceremony having been concluded, Lord and Lady Reay drove away amidst loud cheers. The Governor's band, it may be mentioned, was in attendance, and played a selection of music during the afternoon. A photograph of the scene was taken by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

## CHINCHLI HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHINCHLI, FEB. 21.

As I telegraphed to you yesterday, the seventh annual Chinchli Horse and Agricultural Show was successfully opened with the usual formalities by the Acting Political Agent of Kolhapur and S. M. C., Colonel Phillips. At the Durbar for the distribution of prizes one could not help noticing the absence of several of the S. M. C. Chiefs, viz, the three Chiefs of Kurundwad and the Chiefs of Sangli and Jamkhandi. One would naturally expect them to be eager in supporting this institution which does so much good among their people at a very small cost to themselves. However, it was pleasant to see present the Chiefs of Mudhol, Miraj, and Mhysal, who were all educated in the Rajaram College. The last named was a hard-working and useful member of the Horse-judging Committee. Many S. M. C. jaghirdars and inamdars and officials were present, headed by Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Cooverjee, C. I. E., Dewan of Kolhapur, and Rao Bahadur Joshi, Chief Judge. The genial presence of the other member of the Council of Administration was unfortunately missing, as Rao Bahadur Shirgaokar was struck down the day before by paralysis, and was lying in a dangerous, though not hopeless, condition. He has suffered for his zeal for this institution, this being the fifth Show of which he had been the indefatigable honorary secretary. Fortunately Rao Bahadur R. A. Mule had been appointed joint secretary, so that the work of drawing up the report was able to be carried on uninterruptedly. There were present also at the Durbar all the guests at the Political Agent's Camp, Mr. Propert, Commissioner, S.D., Brigadier-General and Mrs. Cox, Colonel and Mrs. Cox, Colonel and Mrs. Cruickshank, R.E., Miss Hamilton, Captain Wray, Assistant Political Agent, S. M. C., Mrs. Wray, Miss Poynter, Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, C.S., Colonel Willoughby, Dr. and Mrs. Channer, Miss Becher, Miss Little, Messrs A. Bulkey, C. Candy, J. Down, Mitchell, Braithwaite, Johnstone, Topham, Sheppard, C.S., Revds. Lord and Laughlin, and Dr. Sinclair. When Colonel Phillips had taken his seat at 5 p.m., the proceedings commenced by Mr. Mule reading the report. He said :—

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the managing committee I beg to request you to be kind enough to declare this seventh Show open to the public and distribute prizes to winners. I have the pleasure to inform you that the Chiefs and Sardars with their usual liberality voluntarily subscribed the following amounts towards the expenses of this year's Show :—Amounts contributed this year :—His Excellency Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, Rs. 100; the Kolhapur Durbar, 2,000; the Sangli State, 600; the Mudhol State, 700; Miraj, senior, 500; Jamkhandi, 400; Miraj, junior, 1,000; Ramdurg, 1,000; Kurundwad, junior, 200; Ichalkaranji, 100; Kagal, senior, 200; Kurundwad, senior, 100; Vishalgad, 100; Jath, 100; Shrimant Girja, Bai Saheb of Miraj, junior, 100 Meherban Sarlaskar Bahadur, 50; Himmat Bahadur, 50; the Chief of Bhor, 40; the Chief of Aund, 20; Meherban Nagojirao Saheb Patankar, 25; the Chief of Banda, 25; Kagal, junior, 25; Shri Pandit Maharaj, 25; Meherban Dattajirao Saheb Gaikwad, 25; Rajopadhya, 25; Meherban Dessi of Wantinuri, 25; Luxmibai Saheb of Nipani, 25; Bhau Saheb Joshirao, 25; Ramchandrarao Saheb Datwadkar, 25; Nana Saheb Datwadgar, 20; the Chief of Kapsi, 20; the Chief of Torgal, 15; Meherban Anandrao Saheb Bhope, 10; total Rs. 7,675, as against Rs. 7,585 last year. The subjoined statement will show the number of animals brought to the fair this year :—Horses, 1869; oxen, 17,557; buffaloes, 2,745; sheep, 95; mules and donkeys, 91; total 22,357. Of these, 285 horses, 341 oxen, 22 buffaloes, 55 sheep and 3 mules and donkeys were exhibited this year. The following statement will indicate the number of animals brought to the fair during the current and the last five years, the full statistics of which are available :—

| | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horses | 525 | 382 | 486 | 1,023 | 1,621 | 1,869 |
| Oxen | 6,560 | 3,979 | 9,944 | 12,234 | 12,983 | 17,557 |
| Buffaloes | 1,814 | 2,267 | 2,423 | 2,272 | 2,598 | 2,745 |
| Sheep | 50 | 35 | 45 | 43 | 91 | 95 |
| Mules & Donkeys | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 91 |
| Total | 8,949 | 6,663 | 12,895 | 15,572 | 17,315 | 22,357 |

The above figures will show that the fair has been attracting every year an increased number of animals since the establishment of the Exhibition.

The following animals were exhibited during this year and the preceding five years :—

| | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horses | 135 | 104 | 109 | 117 | 172 | 285 |
| Oxen | 559 | 210 | 218 | 227 | 366 | 341 |
| Buffaloes | 15 | 16 | 24 | 15 | 22 | 22 |
| Sheep | 9 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 19 | 55 |
| Mules and Donkeys | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 728 | 339 | 355 | 435 | 580 | 706 |

The undermentioned figures will show the amount of prizes awarded in all the Shows since the creation by the institution :—1883, Rs. 1,431; 1884, Rs. 1,760; 1885, Rs. 3,015-6-9; 1886, Rs. 2,991-13-1; 1887, Rs. 2,769-11-2; 1888, Rs. 4,565-11-8; 1889, Rs. 4,500. Including this, seven Shows have been held here, the management of five of which was entrusted to Rao Bahadur Shirgaonkar. The cost of these Shows is given below, from which it will be seen that the expenditure on them amounts to Rs. 49,000, besides a large sum of money spent by the Khasgi Department of the Kolapur State on these festivities:—1883, Rs. 6,468-10-6; 1884 Rs. 6,236-3-4; 1885, Rs. 9,628-11-4; 1886, Rs. 5,592-6-10; 1887, Rs. 5,493-5-10; 1888, Rs. 7,956-7-1; total, Rs. 41,375-12-11; 1889 (probable) 8,000; total Rs. 49,000. It is for the public to determine whether we have profitably laid out the amount and have got sufficient return for the money thus invested. This year the Show was opened for the admission of exhibits from the morning of the 16th till the evening of the 18th, and the work of adjudicating prizes was done on the 19th, for which suitable committees were appointed. The results of the live stock of this year's Show are given below :—

| | No. of Exhibits. | No. of Prizes. |
|---|---|---|
| Horses | 285 | 154 |
| Oxen | 341 | 80 |
| Buffaloes | 22 | 11 |
| Sheep | 55 | 16 |
| Mules & Donkeys | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 706 | 264 |

Horses.—For the prize of Rs. 100 for the best country-bred horse or mare there were 14 competitors and the prize was won by the mare Ganga, property of Maruti Tatya Waghule, from Delavdi, in the Bhimthadi taluka. There were five prizes for horses or mares suitable for native cavalry or police *bona fide* for sale and 14 competitors. The prizes were awarded to the following animals showing the value of prizes won :—Laxmi Rs. 75 and Rs. 50; Radhi, Rs. 40; Mahulu, Rs. 30.

Class I., section II. (14 hands and over).—There were 4 prizes for horses and 4 for mares of equal value. 50 horses and mares competed and 8 won prizes.

Class II. (over 13-2 and under 14).—The prizes open to competition in this class were 8 and number of candidates were 11. Of these, 7 succeeded in obtaining prizes.

Class 3 (13 to 13-2 hands).—The number of prizes in this class for ponies and pony mares was 8, and the number of competitors was 21, out of which 8 carried prizes.

Class IV. (12 to 13 hands) —The number of prizes in this class was 6, and the number of candidates was 7, out of which 5 won prizes.

Class V., (Geldings).—There were 5 prizes in this class and the number of competitors was 10. Of this number, 6 were successful.

Class VI. (young stock).—The number of prizes in this class was 18, for which there were 110 competitors The prizes were obtained by 48 including extra prizes.

Class VII.—There were seven prizes in this class and the number of competitors was 7. Of these, 6 won prizes.

Class VIII. (stallions), imported or indigenous.—There were 4 prizes to be competed for, and the number of candidates was 5. Of these, 4 obtained prizes.

Class IX.—Broad mares in foal or with foal at foot. There were 6 prizes to be competed for, and the number of candidates was 58, of which 9 were successful.

Section III.—Mules and donkeys. There were 5 prizes to be competed for, and the number of animals competed was three.

Section IV., Class I., Sheep.—There were 12 prizes to be competed for, and the number of animals which competed for prizes was 55. Of these, 16 obtained prizes. This is the first year in which English or imported sheep and their progeny through country-bred animals have been exhibited. The English sheep were imported in 1886 by the late Regent of Kolhapur, whose zeal for improving the live stock of the country has not found any equal in this part of the presidency. The Kolhapur Darbar has exhibited Aden sheep imported from Aden with the assistance of Colonel Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., who held the office of the Political Agent for some time last year.

Class 2.—There were 7 exhibits in this class, out of which 7 obtained prizes.

Cattle, Mysore Breed.—There were 17 prizes of different value in this class, while the number of exhibits amounted to 52, of which 11 obtained prizes.

Gujrathi Breed.—The number of prizes in this class was 18 of various value, and the number of exhibits was 37, out of which 15 obtained prizes.

Indian Breed.—There were 14 prizes in this class, while the exhibits amounted to 184, out of which 38 obtained prizes.

Class 4 (Draught Oxen).—The number of prizes for this class is 18, five for trotting pairs and five for pairs for agricultural purposes, namely, for dragging heavy weights. There were 66 exhibits, of which 29 carried prizes.

Class 5 (Imported Animals).—The number of prizes in this class of imported animals was four, two for bulls and two for cows suitable for breeding dairy stock. There were four exhibits. They were Aden cows and bulls, the property of the Kolhapur Darbar, of which two obtained prizes.

Class 6 (Buffaloes).—The number of prizes in this class was 11, and that of exhibits was 22. Out of these, 11 obtained prizes.

Special Prizes.—The following special prizes are awarded to the persons named below :—(1) His Excellency Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay's prize of Rs. 50 is given to the best Deccan pony, Chintamani, the property of one Bayaji of Katerkhatav, in the Satara District. (2) His Excellency the Governor's prize of Rs. 50 is awarded to a Deccan bull, belonging to Mahomed Bapu, Jamadar of Chandur, in the Chikodi Taluka. (3) The Regent's prize of Rs. 75 is given to Luxmi, mare of Babaji Waghule, of Delavdi, in the Bhimthadi taluka. (4) Colonel Waller's prize of Rs. 50 is given to Motia of Ahmadkhan, of Miraj.

Agricultural Products.—There are 497 exhibits in yard for agricultural produce and a sum of Rs. 500 spent as prizes to 153 exhibitors. In conclusion the thanks of the managing committee are due to the members of the several judging committees and to local officers including the mamlutdar of Shirol, who has worked very hard in the arrangements of the show.

Col. Philips then rose and delivered the following interesting speech, which was afterwards translated into Marathi by Mr. Joshi :—

Mr. Propert, General Cox, Chiefs, Sardars, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—As president of the Kolhapur and S. M. C. Horse and Agricultural Show I thank you very much for the interest you have evinced in the annual show by your presence here this day, but such remarks as I have to offer must be necessarily addressed chiefly to the Chiefs, Sardars, and other landed proprietors who are present, as it is to them we must look for any practical results springing from these shows, and I here take the opportunity of tendering my best thanks to the Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country for the liberal and voluntary support they have given to these shows from the first up to the present time. Our very best thanks are also due to H. E. Lord Reay the Governor of Bombay, for his generous gift of Rs. 100 to be awarded as the Committee might think best, and after consulting the views of the Chiefs and others composing the committee the money has been devoted to two special prizes, namely, one for the best Deccan country-bred pony, and the other best Deccan-bred bullock. It will, however, no doubt, be satisfactory to all present to learn that the number of exhibits at the Chinchli Horse Show has been steadily on the increase since the first show in 1883, when 525 animals were shown, of which 22 were horses until the present show, when out of 22,357 animals brought to the fair 700 have been exhibited including 285 horses. Last year the number of exhibits was 580 and the year before that 435, and it is equally satisfactory that the quality of the horses has improved in the same ratio. This fact is proved from the prices paid as recorded when in 1887 104 horses sold at the show for Rs. 2,662 and in 1888 the same number of horses realised Rs. 3,472. I take the present opportunity of thanking the Assistant Political Agent, Captain Wray, to whom, I consider, in great measure this improvement is due. This is the fourth show he has had the management of, and I have no hesitation in stating that but for the great interest he has always taken in the object we have in view, viz., the improvement of the indigenous horses of the country, and the energy with which he has prosecuted this object, we could not have attained the results quoted before. I think there is very little doubt now in the minds of any who know anything of the subject that the beneficial results of the Government stud horses are an established fact. The subject of breeding Army remounts in this country has naturally special interest for all soldiers professionally, as well as the District Officers, on whom Government rely to give effect to their measures for the improvement of the resources of the country and the general well-being of the people; and I hope to be able to show that land-owners and farmers also have an equal interest in the subject for financial reasons. It is most encouraging on this occasion that the Commissioner of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency and the General Commanding the Belgaum District are present, representing as they do the heads of the professional element, as well as by the large body of Chiefs and Sardars who represent the financial interests. In the presence of Dr. Mitchell I speak with great diffidence on such a subject, but having had some practical experience of the working of the Bhuj and Vankanir paddocks I dont' think they will contradict me when I premise that the country-bred remount, taken all round, is the best animal for Native Cavalry in this country, and if we can breed them big enough and stout enough for European Cavalry also. Such being the case, why should not the landed proprietors and the farmers in this country secure a share, if not the whole, of the 37 lakhs of rupees that now go annually to Arabia, Persia, and Australia on this account. There is nothing derogatory in improving one's annual revenue by breeding and selling horses any more than in cultivating grain or sugarcane and selling the produce. In England the very highest in the land do this, and some of you may have

## NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, FEB. 25.

Saturday before last at about 3 p.m., we had a splendid shower of rain. From three o'clock in the afternoon there was a mousoonish appearance, with vivid lightning in the north-east, and distant rolls of thunder. The unexpected downpour has had a good effect on the weather, for it is very pleasant now, and this morning again the clouds are gathering thickly, and there are signs of another shower.

You have already been informed of the scarcity of water felt in and about Baroda and the districts. All the tanks are without a drop in them. Great anxiety is felt for cattle, and a good downpour will be a great relief to the minds of the rural population. Some people have already commenced to part with cattle. Fodder is also getting scarce. The *dhobies* are also contemplating migration to places where they could carry on their occupation without interference and hardship. For it would appear that what little water there was in the river here is daily utilized in the public park—evidently more regard is felt for trees and shrubs than for the wants of camp and townspeople. I never saw the Vishwamintri river and the Soorsagur tank dry, but only this year. Let us see what measures will be adopted to supply water to the people in the city and suburbs. There are several very large wells here, and the water is very sweet and healthy. The water in the *New Lukhee* stepping well near the Raj Mahal is never known to go down an inch, though there is an engine working to supply water to the Nuzzar Baugh and several other places. I fully remember once there were twelve or sixteen moats incessantly at work for several days, but the height of water remained the same. The *New Lukhee* well was built in the *regime* of Emperor Humayan, when he invaded Guzerat and routed the ruler of Champaneer. I will send you a full description of *New Lukhee* and its environs in some future letter.

H. H. the Gaekwar's 2nd Regiment of Infantry was in orders to proceed to Kattyawar to relieve the Regiment at Dhari. The 1st batch of the 2nd Regiment left for their destination by the passenger train at 12-30 p. m. last Saturday. Several officers attended the station to see them off.

I hear from a trustworthy source, that Hari Bhow's instigators have come to know that he (Hari Bhow) has given vent to his spleen in several high quarters, for being forsaken by them, and has given out the names of those implicated in the conspiracy. It is patent to all here that this is the outcome of entertaining men of low birth as officers. The army should have noblemen and thorough gentlemen as officers.

## THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Much has been of late said in native papers about the municipal affairs of Surat, and I think that to prevent injustice to the intelligent portion of the community who represent the ratepayers' interest, the public should be placed in possession of the real causes of the apparent stagnation of affairs in this city. It is feared that the Government of Lord Reay, trusting the truth and accuracy of one-sided and untrustworthy reports in some of the native newspapers, will most probably inflict some punishment on the municipality of Surat. This is why I have been tempted to address you this letter, fully hoping to meet justice at your hands.

It has been alleged by some enemies of the municipality that some law memers of the body are very fond of speech-making and that they do very little practical work. The second allegation is that the commissioners are actuated more by race feeling or party feeling than by zeal for the public cause; and, to crown all, people do not hesitate to defame the worthy Nawab, who occupies the presidential chair. They talk much about his inability and weakness. Let me assure you, your readers, and the Government that there is not the least ground for these allegations. If people talk now of the speech-making characteristic of the lawyer Commissioners, let me remind them that these very law members have done useful service to the cause of the municipal administration of the city, and that their services have more than once been recognized in glowing terms by the members of the Corporation. If the Government but refer to the proceedings of the municipality, they will at once see that these unjustly abused vakils have saved and are saving the municipality from many a pitfall. There is no race or party spirit, as is alleged. But I am sorry to say that an official here is trying to make the department a field for favours. This gentleman and his friends are trying their best to hinder business, when the faults of their *protege* are under criticism. In the meeting of the 31st ultimo it was proved that the secretary kept not only an irregular but even an incorrect diary. The worthy gentleman had recorded that on the 24th November he did office work up to 2-30, and atttended the school conference from 2-30 to 6-30. It was proved in the meeting by the president of the conference that the secretary was not present in the conference as his diary indicated. Of course, these gentlemen were vakils, and they had a keen sense of moral responsibility, and they justly feared that if the secretary behaved in the same careless manner and if they sanction the irregularity, they would be liable to pay some damages in future in accordance with section 21 of Bombay Act II of 1884, which runs, as follows:—

"Provided that every municipal commisioner shall be personally liable for the misapplication of any fund to which he shall have been a party, or which shall have happened through, or been facilitated by, gross neglect of his duty as a commissioner, and may be sued for the recovery of the monies so misapplied as if such monies had been the property of the Government."

Perhaps your readers know the recent prosecution some of the officers of the Municipality. The judgment of the District Judge is a first class commentary on the indifference of the secretary's staff. This prosecution, of course, cost the municipality, and according to the section quoted above every municipal commissioner is responsible for the useless litigation into which they were launched by persons who had their own relations in search of employment. Suppose the gentleman who was maliciously prosecuted and sued for "malicious prosecution" and damages, how would our official adorers look then? But perhaps it was through the good services of the vakils that the municipality was saved from disgrace. How would you like your Mr. Charles or Mr. Ollivant if any of them abused the meanest of the members of the Corporation—called him a "beast," insulted the chair, left the meeting to break up the quorum, and made an unpardonable clamour? This is exactly what happens here. It is not the pleaders or the elected members that behave rudely, but it is some autocrat who wants to make his presence felt. You can now understand who it is that can plead guilty to treason against local self-government. Shall I now be allowed to state that an adorer of the present administration declines to return the documents sent to him for circulation by the president under section 29 of Bombay Act II of 1884? The president is a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the I. P. C. section 46 of the Municipal Act. I leave it to my pleader friends to decide if the defaulting commissioner is not liable under some sections of the I. P. C., for obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duty. I have stated in brief some facts which will sufficiently explain to you the reason why there are disturbed meetings of late. But, thank God, happier times are expected, as the old secretary is coming back. Then you will have other tales of the success of the local self-government. Before concluding let me say that the president is just a gentleman who can do us much good, and the allegations against him are groundless.

The Government need not interfere and they need not appoint a Collector or official president. Our Nawab Saheb or Mr. Glore, Mr. Kalabhai or R. B. Mukund Rai, and Mr. Modi or Dr. Nariman, all are able and influential gentlemen.

Let me assure you that I am not a municipal commissioner, nor am I one of a "party." I care for the public. Individuals inspire no special respect in me.—I am, &c.,

SURAT.

P.S.—The municipal records will certify the accuracy of my facts and conclusions.

THE violin-playing of the Duke of Edinburgh was one of the leading features of the inaugural concert of the Maltese Meistersingers' Society, which took place a few days since in the large room of the Union Club. H. R. H., besides giving a solo, which was warmly encored, discharged the duties of first violin in the orchestra of H.M.S. Alexandra, which greeted the Governor with the National Anthem on his arrival.

## VILLAGE SANITATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The subject of village sanitation has, it seems, engaged the serious attention of the Bombay Government. They have now before them a Bill by which it is proposed, among other things, to authorize the formation of sanitary committees in villages in this presidency empowering them to call upon their neighbours, with the aid of the Collector, to pay in certain cases rates for promoting sanitary improvements in their villages. The object of the measure is, indeed, good, but how to accomplish it is a question which deserves a careful consideration.

Most of the villagers in this presidency are petty landholders, but their lands are, as a matter of fact, encumbered, at least in seventy-five cases out a hundred, with mortgage and other liens. After satisfying the demands of their sowcars, they have to pay regularly the survey rates, which have been considerably enhanced by the Survey Department, on their holdings with the local cess at the rate of one anna in the rupee. What little, if any, remains in their hands is hardly sufficient to maintain themselves and their families.

Thus it will be seen that the villagers are utterly unable to bear even a fraction-weight of additional cess on any account, and the measure now before Government is, if it becomes law, sure to fall very heavily upon them.

To prevent the propagation of diseases it is, no doubt, desirable that sanitary requirements in places beyond municipal or cantonment limits should be carefully attended to, but to do this at the cost of the villagers would, for the reasons already mentioned, be unjust and unfair, especally in these hard days.

In my opinion the object in view of Government can be easily gained by utilizing the services of their village servants under the direction of the revenue and the police authorities. These petty officials are, generally speaking, well remunerated for their services to the State, and will be but too glad, if encouraged by their immediate superiors, to undertake voluntarily the duty of looking after sanitary measures in their respective groups of villages. This suggestion, if acted upon, will avoid the necessity of having recourse, to legislation in this matter.—Yours, &c.,

Tanna, Feb. 23. PANDU BIN RAMA.

## THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

MR. B. N. MALABARI has received the following further communications on this subject.—

Mr. S. V. Dhurandhar, Chief Justice, Indore:—The exception in Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code ought surely to be omitted, and even the husband made liable to be punished if he has intercourse with his wife with or without her consent before she has completed her 12th year; so also clause 5 of the Section amended by raising the age from 10 to 12 years at which such a consent could be lawfully given by a girl, because a child of the tender age of 10 years is not capable of giving such a consent as is contemplated by Sections 90 and 375.

The framers of the Indian Penal Code had touched this point in their First Report, dated 23rd July, 1846, and treated it at some length from parags. 444 to 450 of that Report (Vide pages 290 and 291 of the Madras Edition of these First and Second Reports by Messrs. C. H. Cameron and D. Elliott, reprinted in 1838.) Mr. Thomas had objected to the insertion of this exception in Section 375, and Messrs. Hudleston and A. D. Campbell had concurred with him. Mr. Thomas writes, "I doubt the propriety of this exception. The early age at which children are married, and are in the eyes of the law wives, makes it necessary that protection should be given to them by the law till they are of age to reside with their husbands. I remember a case of forcible violation and great injury to a child where the offender was the husband."

But notwithstanding this powerful protest, it seems this exception was retained in the Code, because by Statue 9, George IV, Chap. 74 which then governed the administration of the Indian courts, the age at which a girl became capable of giving her consent was fixed at 8 (eight) years, and by the then English Law at 10.

I think it is high time to put an end to this shameful state of things by amending these sections of the Indian Penal Code by increasing the age for capability for giving consent from 10 at least to 12 years and omitting the exception entirely, in direct violation of Hindu Law and Ritual. This pernicious custom of intercourse by a husband with his wife at 10 or before maturity, which generally in this country obtains between 12 and 13 years, prevails largely in Gujurat, Kathiawad, and Marwar, and the cruel results thereof are apparent from the physical injuries which the child-wives endure during their natural lives. This custom is also responsible for the large mortality of young Hindu wives. We really ought to thank you for bringing this shameful state of the Indian Criminal Law prominently to the notice of the public.

Mr. D. Gostling, Bombay:—I am quite at one with you on the necessity of raising the age of consent for girl-wives from 10 to 12 years. But does this go far enough? Such a raising of the limit of consent may do for the present, but it will have to be borne in mind that any forcing by the husband of unwelcome attentions upon his wife is horrible and foreign to the spirit of this nineteenth century.

Rao Bahadur Khanderao C. Bedarkar, Judge, Small Cause Court, Poona:—Your proposal to raise the age of consent for girls in India from 10 to 12 meets my hearty approval. The raising will undoubtedly be a step in the right direction.

Assistant Surgeon Dattu Subnis, Poona:—I am fully convinced that the pernicious custom of early marriage and early consummation of marriage, specially prevailing in the higher castes among the Dakshinis and Gujaratis, is mainly responsible for the low physical stamina that is seen among them. I should really wish that the Legislature should be asked to raise the age of consent for girls to fifteen years of age. I fear, however, this would be considered too great a leap, and under the circumstances the writers suggestion has my full approval.

Mr. Sorabji Padamji, C. S., Assistant Collector, Dharwar:—There cannot be any doubt that this limit of age fixed under Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code is absurdly low. At ten I hardly think you will find one out of a thousand girls capable of really understanding the nature of the consent, as the girl is after all a mere child at that age.

You would have the exception and the further exception to the exception in Sec. 375 repealed, but the measure will only half redress the evil. Section 90 lays down 12 as the limit for consent in less heinous offences, and that being the case for a graver offence like that of rape surely there ought to be some higher limit. I would propose 14 as the proper age. This age would besides be compatible with the opinions of Lord Macaulay and Dr. Chevers as quoted by the Hindu gentleman.

I cannot understand why 10 should have been fixed for girls in Sections 361, 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code, unless the framers thought girls below that age unable to distinguish good from bad. This age appears to me to be very high, especially when the age for a male is put down at 14 in Section 361 of the Indian Penal Code. It will be quite reasonable and just, in my opinion, if 14 be fixed alike for Sections 361, 372, 374 and 375 of the Indian Penal Code.

## MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT H. H. MACFARLANE, 2nd Scottish Rifles, has resigned his commission.

IT has been decided to make some changes in the Schools of Musketry in India during the current year.

PENDING the introduction of the new command scheme for Royal Aartillery in India, it has been decided to transfer Colonel H. J. Thornton, R. A., Commanding Royal Artillery, Upper Burma, and his staff officer, from Mandalay to Rangoon.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. C. S. JACKSON, General List, infantry, has been admitted to a pension of £500 per annum, payable in England; and Major A. K. Abbott, Bengal Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, has been pensioned on £365 per annum, payable in India, on retirement.

SOME difficulty having been experienced in recovering rents for quarters from officers after they leave the circle in which the rent has become due, it has been ordered that the claim is to be transferred for recovery to the officer from whom pay in future will be drawn, and the Executive Engineer concerned informed. A rule to this effect will be inserted in the Public Works Code.

THE relief of the present garrison of Fatehgarh by troops from the Allahabad District has been decided upon, and will be carried out as soon as possible. Two companies each of British and native infantry will be detailed from the Cawnpore garrison for this purpose. The detachment of the 2nd Manchester Regiment, on relief, will rejoin regimental head-quarters at Agra by route march; and the detachment, 31st Punjab Infantry will march to Delhi.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

*GAZETTE OF INDIA*, FEBRUARY 22ND.

APPOINTMENTS.

HYDERABAD Contingent No 2 Field Battery—Lieut F. M. Davidson, R. A, to officiate as subaltern *vice* Lieut R. Percy Smith appointed officiating Commandant, No 4 Field Battery. 2nd Infantry,—Lieut C. H. Macdonald, Officiating Wing officer to be Wing Officer, with effect from the 24th Oct. 1888. 3rd Infantry,—Lieut W. H. Lewin, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant with effect from the 21st Nov 1888 vice Lieut Mason appointed to the 4th Cavalry. 4th Infantry,—Surgeon E. M. Damla, Medical officer, 6th Infantry, to be Medical officer vice Surgeon Scott transferred to the 6th Infantry. 6th Infantry—Surgeon J Scott M. B. Medical officer, 4 Infantry, to be Medical officer vice Surgeon Damla transferred to 4th Infantry.

Staff Corps,—Lieut C. E. de Manlly Norie, Yorkshire Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 1st July 1887, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieutenant Alexander Henry Eustace, East Surrey Regiment, Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—13th July, 1887, Lieutenant Percy Garratt Shewell, Hampshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—22nd July, 1887.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough or leave out of India:—

Colonel G Young, Bengal S C, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Regiment, (p. a.) for one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension Service—31st year commenced 28th September, 1888.

Major G W Deane, Bengal SC, 13th Bengal Lancers (p. a.), for one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension Service—21st year commenced 13th January, 1889.

Captain O C Radford, Bengal SC, Wing Commander, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p.a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Captain G R MacMullen, Bengal SC, Wing Officer, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p.a.) for one year under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Captain J P Sparling, Bengal SC, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, (pa) for 275 days, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Captain G E Money, Bengal SC, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, (p a) for one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension Service—20th year commenced 14th July, 1888.

Captain W K Downes, DSO, Bengal S C, 11th Bengal Infantry, (p a) for 212 days, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension Service—13th year commenced 10th September, 1888.

Lieutenant Comins, Bengal SC, 1st Bengal Infantry, (p a) for one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension Service—9th year commenced 23rd October, 1888.

Lieutenant F V Whittal, Bengal SC, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (p a) for one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension Service—9th year commenced 22nd January, 1889.

Lieutenant C R A Bond, Bengal S C, 35th Bengal Infantry, (p a) for one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension Service—7th year commenced 10th May 1888.

Lieutenant C I Wimberley, Bengal SC, 8th Bengal Cavalry, (p a) for one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension Service—7th year commenced 14th January, 1889. The leave granted to Lieutenant Wimberley in G G O No. 963 of 1888, is cancelled.

Surgeon-Major G. S. A. Ranking, M.D., 5th Bengal Cavalry, (p.a.) for one year under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension Service—14th year commenced 30th May, 1888.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel J. D. Macpherson, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant E. F. H. McSwiney, D.S.O., Bengal S.C., (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant C. Cheyne, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six weeks, without pay.

Lieutenant K. P. Burne, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for four months.

Honorary Lieutenant W Marr, Public Works Department, (m c) for six months.

Surgeon-Major J Bennett, MD, (m c) for six months.

Captain W R Yeilding, Bengal S C, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, is granted leave within Indian limits, (p a) for 182 days, under rule X of the regulations of 1875, the first sixty days being on full staff pay.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels in the Army 20th Feb. 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur William Roberts, Bengal General List Cavalry;

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Beckett, Bengal General List Infantry;

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred George Hutchins, Madras General List Infantry;

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Colonel Thomas James Watson, Bengal S C, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 20th Feb. 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Arthur Fletcher, General List, Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 3rd March, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Colonel Henry Morton, Bengal S C,—1st May, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Anstruther Price, Central List, Infantry,—28th January, 1889.

Brigade-Surgeon Robert Lidderdale, M D, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 27th January, 1888.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Appointments.

Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps—

The Christian names of Captain Robinson are "John Newman," and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 1053 of 1888.

Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps—

Messrs. Thomas Patrick Crowley and Henry George Cowie, to be Captains.

Messrs. Henry Charles King and George Maclagan Chesney, to be Lieutenants.

Messrs. Walter Mytton Colvin and Frederick Thomas Atkins, to be 2nd Lieutenants.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Notifications.

Mr J M Harman, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, and Bhupat Rai, Rai Sahib, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade. State Railways, are transferred from the establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Government of Bengal for employment on the Western Bengal Railway Survey.

Mr F H Ashhurst, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted special leave for two years, under the terms of Public Works Department letter No 1940 G, dated 3rd October 1887, with effect from the 1st March, 1889.

The services of Mr J F H Collet, Executive Engineer, 4th grade temporary rank, State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in Kashmir.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Furlough and Leave.

Captain Edward Bishop, Indian Marine, Port Officer, Aden, is granted furlough out of India, (m. c.) for six months, under paragraph 560, Rule I, Marine Regulations, India, Vol. I, with effect from the 4th October, 1888.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Delhi-Kalka Railway Company:—

Mr W Giles, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.

Mr J N D La Touche, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.

Mr J Douglas, Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, is permitted to retire from the service of Government.

Mr R N Burn, Examiner of Accounts, temporarily attached to the Office of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway.

Colonel J Grierson, BSC, Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India.

Mr E A Dennys, Officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India, is retransferred to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

Mr F L Brown, Examiner of Accounts, Burma State Railway, is appointed Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

The services of Mr E H Tuck, Executive Engineer, 4th grade sub pro tem State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Delhi-Kalka Railway Company.

Mr. W S Haig, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade, temporary rank, is, on return from furlough, posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.


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Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc"cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE" reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

*The Court Circular* of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praise; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car"poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over"whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establish"ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

## F. H. BOWDEN,

15 Armenian Street, Madras, and 43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD., 43, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C., AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

F. Henry

# SARSAPARILLA.

## WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE. PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and HILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

## NOTICES.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

# SOUTHALL'S

## SANITARY TOWELS

FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,

No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

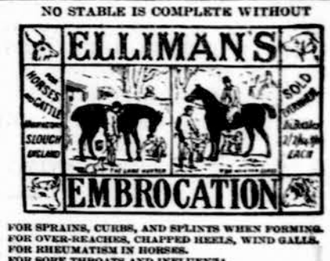
☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentee.*

SOUTHALL BRAND AND BARCLAY,

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

*Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency:* Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjaub:* Ball Robson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson & Taylor, Bombay; Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mr. J. S. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT




FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

**Remarks by Masters of Hounds.**

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HABDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains, and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel) Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION, Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

# A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

*HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED*

BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Nervous Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

DR BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by

## FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S

CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campaign Watches, sold as follows :—

| | Rs. |
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| METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR | 16 |
| „ HUNTING „ „ „ „ | 17 |
| „ CUT HUNTING „ „ „ „ | 18 |
| SILVER OPEN FACE „ „ | 28 |
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| (*Guarantee One Year.*) | |
| METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY. | 20 |
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## CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
**Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.**

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

**Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese**
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

## CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
**LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.**

## "CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

**CAUTION.**—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

**RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London**
**CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.**

## G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS
SPECIAL SALE OF SPECIAL HIGH CLASS LEVERS.

**A real opportunity to get for less than usual cost a valuable time-keeper.**

A small lot of specially indented Watches of highest quality not having been taken delivery of, will be sold at about half usual price for such first-class articles.

1. 6 Dozen Railway Watches, very heavy, strong and massive, sterling Silver cases, 3/4 plate Lever movement, 10 ruby holes, 15 jewels, expansion chronometer balances, all adjusted for variations of temperature and position. Maker—RIVERSIDE WATCH Co.

**Usual Shopkeeper's Prices Rs. 70 to 80—actual Price only Rs. 38 each.**

2. 6 Dozen of smaller size, same high quality and same description as above, same make.

**Usual Shopkeeper's Prices Rs. 65 to 70—actual Price only Rs. 36 each.**

(*Special warranty of 6 years with each Watch.*)

*Note.*—The special features of the above, besides their exceedingly good quality and the first-class materials they are made of, are their neat appearance and nice faces. A style not usually met with in this country.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—From the 1st of April next, G. A. CHARPIE & Co. shall be prepared to supply a new Keyless Campaign Watch, 3/4 plate, Horizontal movement, 4 ruby holes, for the Price of Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 7-6 nett—also a 3/4 plate Lever Watch with set hands from outside at Rs. 12 nett. These Watches with white or zone coloured enamelled dials. All accompanied by the usual warranty paper.

We have been engaged in this special manufacture for the last 12 months, and have reason to believe that these genuine cheap time-keepers will prove the best of any sold oven for double their price.

## G. A. CHARPIE AND CO.,
*BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.*

## *The Universal Verdict of the Press of London.*

# ST. JACOBS OIL CONQUERS PAIN.

WHITEHALL REVIEW.—St. Jacobs Oil has, it appears, received no less than six gold medals during the past year, for its wonderful efficacy to 'Conquer Pain.'"

MODERN TRUTH.—"We recommend this truly wonderful remedy—St. Jacobs Oil—to everyone who is suffering from pain. We are personally acquainted with many marvellous cures effected by its use."

MYRA'S JOURNALS.—"When a remedy possesses such remarkable curative properties as St. Jacobs Oil, it is not to be wondered at that her Majesty's troop-ships are not considered ready for sea until a supply is on board."

ST. STEPHEN'S REVIEW.—"It is said that a great number of London postmen would be wholly unable to perform their arduous duties were it not for that famous remedy St. Jacobs Oil, which they apply to the muscles after a severe day's work."

WEEKLY DISPATCH.—"St. Jacobs Oil has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism and neuralgia, which have resisted treatment for the greater part of a lifetime."

EVENING NEWS.—"The cures effected by the use of St. Jacobs Oil are simply wonderful."

SUNDAY TIMES.—"From our personal experience and inquiries St. Jacobs Oil will accomplish all that its proprietors claim for it; its extraordinary merits are being rapidly recognised, as shown by the daily increasing demand."

COURT AND SOCIETY REVIEW.—"The remarkable cures effected by the use of St. Jacobs Oil have become the subject of extensive comment on the part of leading newspapers."

LONDON FIGARO.—"One of our oldest subscribers writes us 'that, having suffered for more than ten years from a stiff and painful knee, he was permanently cured in less than ten minutes after the first application of St. Jacobs Oil,' and asks how we account for this: is it not almost magical?"

ENTERTAINMENT GAZETTE.—"There is no bodily pain which cannot be removed by the use of St. Jacobs Oil: it acts like magic."

PICTORIAL WORLD says of St. Jacobs Oil.—"Its powers are truly wonderful; it has cured people who have been crippled from pain for over twenty years."

DETROIT FREE PRESS.—"We have no hesitation in recommending St. Jacobs Oil to all suffering from rheumatism as being a 'Conqueror of Pain.'"

CHRISTIAN MILLION.—"St. Jacobs Oil must prove of incalculable value to the army of sufferers from rheumatism and kindred ailments."

MADAME SCHILD'S JOURNAL OF FASHION.—"Such overwhelming testimony must place St. Jacobs Oil, in reputation, at the top of the list as an alleviator and cure for rheumatism and neuralgia."

TIMES AND ECHO.—"We should most certainly say that St. Jacobs Oil is worthy of all attention; its undoubted efficacy is testified to by thousands of people."

LADY'S PICTORIAL.—"The mass of testimony in favour of St. Jacobs Oil as a 'Conqueror of Pain' is simply overwhelming."

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—"There is nothing that equals St. Jacobs Oil for removing pain."

NEWS OF THE WORLD.—"The wonderful discovery of St Jacobs Oil deserves to be made known everywhere."

EVENING STAR.—"It is a fact that St. Jacobs Oil relieves and cures rheumatism, just as sure as the sun shines in the heavens."

THE PEOPLE.—"One of the Cunard S.S. Co.'s oldest engineers, Mr. William Buchanan, has been permanently cured of severe neuralgia in the head by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, after having been given up to die by six prominent medical men in Liverpool."

REYNOLD'S NEWSPAPER.—"All speak in the highest praise of the marvellous results obtained from the use of St. Jacobs Oil as an outward application for pain."

SPORTING LIFE.—"One of the most excellent remedies for sprains, bruises, strains, overtension of the ligaments, and other ailments incidental to athletic sports, is St. Jacobs Oil."

WHEELING.—"No cyclist should be without a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil on his machine as a part of his equipment."

ENGLAND.—"The phenomenal success of that great remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, as a 'Conqueror of Pain' is quite the talk of the town."

BRITISH WEEKLY.—"Some really marvellous cures of rheumatism are effected by the use of St. Jacobs Oil."

CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH.—"There is now a remedy which does one thing thoroughly: it 'Conquers Pain': its name is St. Jacobs Oil."

CHRISTIAN WORLD.—"It is impossible to say too much in favour of the astonishing efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil in severe cases of rheumatism."

CHRISTIAN AGE.—"The Rev. G. Duncan states that he recommends St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism and neuralgia as the most effectual cure he has ever known."

FACTS.—The above statements are certainly entitled to the most serious consideration of every thinking man and woman. The statements are facts. Everyone will find that St. Jacobs Oil relieves and cures rheumatism just as sure as the sun shines. It acts like magic. After the most thorough practical tests it received six Gold Medals at recent International Expositions for its marvellous power to conquer pain. It cures when everything else has failed. It has cured people who have been lame and crippled with pain for over twenty years. It is an external remedy. It goes right to the spot. Each bottle of the genuine bears our facsimile signature *The Charles A Vogeler Co. (45, Farringdon-road, London, E.C.)*

## NOTICES.

**A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.**

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

**WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.**

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

**Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.**

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

*Notice.*—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates :—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
**NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,**
*Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.*

*FOR SALE.*
**I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.**
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

## DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be
*The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

**Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,**
*Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

**Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,**
*Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit.'

**JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,**
*Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.*
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyones' reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

**Dr. R. C. CROFT,**
*Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
**ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.**

VAUGHAN-JONES'
EXTRA **"C.I.G."** OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)
**HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY**
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old.
**C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;**
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
**"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.**
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.
BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

HAMILTON & Co. JEWELLERS BOMBAY.

## HAMILTON & CO.,
(OF CALCUTTA,)
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(CHURCH GATE STREET CORNER).

**ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS, &c.**

| | Fiddle Pattern. | Old English Pattern. | Lily Pattern. | King's Pattern. | Thread and Shell Pattern. |
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| | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. |
| Table Spoons ... ... ...per doz. | 30 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 |
| Dessert „ ... ... ... „ | 22 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 |
| Tea „ ... ... ... „ | 10 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 |
| Table Forks... ... ... ... „ | 30 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 |
| Dessert „ ... ... ... ... „ | 22 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 |
| Soup Ladles ... ... ... each | 9 0 | 19 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Sauce „ ... ... ... ... „ | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 4 | 3 4 | 3 8 |
| Gravy Spoons ... ... ... „ | 6 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Fish Knives, pierced and engraved blade ... ... ... ... „ | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Butter Knives ... ... ... „ | 2 8 | 2 12 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| Sugar Spoons ... ... ... „ | 1 0 | 1 4 | 1 8 | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Salt „ with gilt bowl ... ... „ | 1 4 | 1 6 | 1 8 | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Egg „ „ „ ... ... „ | 1 4 | 1 6 | 1 8 | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Mustard „ „ „ ... ... „ | 1 4 | 1 6 | 1 8 | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Sugar Sifters (Gilt, Rs. 2 extra) ... „ | 3 0 | 3 8 | 4 0 | 4 8 | 5 0 |
| Sugar Tongs ... ... ... „ | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 4 | 3 8 | 3 8 |
| Marrow Spoons ... ... ... „ | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 8 | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| Cheese Scoop (with Ivory handle, Rs. 9) ... ... ... ... „ | 2 8 | 2 12 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| Cuddy Spoons ... ... ... „ | 1 0 | 1 4 | 1 8 | 1 8 | 1 8 |
| Toddy Ladles ... ... ... „ | 2 0 | 2 4 | 2 8 | 2 12 | 3 0 |
| Ice Tongs ... ... ... ... „ | 3 0 | 3 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 4 |
| Salad „ ... ... ... ... „ | 12 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 |
| Salad Spoons and Forks ... ... „ | 14 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 |
| Pickle Forks ... ... ... „ | 1 0 | 1 4 | 1 8 | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Skewers ... ... ...per inch | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 8 |
| Asparagus Tongs ... ... ... each | 15 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 |

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